THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 126. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

DISEASE DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS

BY

PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE BLOOD.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value—

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK,

and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES EYE LIDS, SCALP, and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which create disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous and Mercurial diseases destroy whatever parts they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY

CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed and bones already affected. This is the testimony of all who have used and prescribed it for the last sixteen years.

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An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that 'No remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."

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TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

The decoction is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction: for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently nauseated, and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar the patient is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract, in a comparative view, are strikingly manifest.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES KIDNEY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES RHEUMATISM.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES URINARY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES GRAVEL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES STRICTURES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES DROPSY.

For the diseases named above, and for WEAKNESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excess of any kind, it is invaluable.

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BY THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 Broadway, New York, and

No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A MAN BEATS HIS WIFE AND CHILD TO DEATH WITH STONES, THEN KILLS HIMSELF—HIS EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 30.

The terrible tragedy that occurred last Thursday, in Perry county, Ind., in which a man beat his wife and child to death with stones and then shot himself, has seldom been surpassed in dull horror. About five years ago the murderer, Francis J. Smith, of New Albany, purchased and removed to a farm of 320 acres, near Rome, Perry county, Ind. In 1865 he married a refugee from Georgia.

In the latter part of the year his wife gave birth to a male child, which almost from its first breath became the victim of its father's vile and cruel nature. On one occasion, after beating his wife, he seized the infant and held it over a blazing fire until its cries of anguish softened even his stony heart. His wife procured a divorce and went to live with her brother in New York. A few months passed and Smith's health began to fail, and fearing that death would soon overtake him, he became much alarmed, and, according to a subsequent statement of his wife, wrote to her that if she ever wanted to see him alive, to hasten immediately to the place of his confinement. She came, but was met very coldly by Smith, who denied that he had ever written such a letter as "the above mentioned," and expressed the greatest surprise at finding her at the door.

She passed from house to house, dragging through a miserable existence, until last Wednesday morning, when she was at the residence of H. Groves, not far distant from Rome, contemplating a visit to the Trustee of the township, to obtain shelter for herself and child. Her husband arrived and expressed his desire to accompany her to the Trustee's office. She readily accepted his offer, and the two set off on the journey, taking the child with them. A drizzling rain set in, and under pretense of finding shelter under a large tree standing two or three hundred yards from the roadside, up a deep ravine, Smith invited the mother thither, and after arriving at the designated spot, pelted the mother's brains out with large stones, and with one blow on the head of the child killed it.

Many stones were lying near the victims, red with their own blood. Smith took the strings from the shoes of the mother, tied her feet closely, and then her hands over her breast, laid the child beside her, covered them with a light shawl, and then left them. The next day Smith was at his brother's, Commodore Smith's. He sat down and wrote a letter and handed it to his sister-in-law, and told her to take it to one of the neighbor's houses and read it. She refused to go, and told him that she had not time. He told her if she did not go he would have to tell her what was in the letter. He told her that he had killed his wife and child, and that he intended to kill himself, whereupon he seized a loaded gun belonging to his brother, and walked out into the yard and shot himself through the heart.

Smith was formerly from New Albany, where some years ago he killed a man, and was cleared on the plea of insanity. In his statement of the cause of the murder, he says:—"Her brother thought me and Mary had better get married again, for he was sure that we were both to blame (and so we were). I answered him by telling him the state of my health would not allow me to marry, if I were ever so willing to take her, and I did not expect to live three months. The next thing I heard of them, Mary was at the door. * * * I loved Mary and my boy, therefore I killed them, and such a horrid way to kill any person! Poor Mary, after I had knocked her on the head with a stone, begged me to stop, for she would die at that, and she wanted to have some talk with me. I did so. I told her that I did not kill her or the boy through anger, hatred, or spite. It drove me mad to see her and the boy kicked about as they had been for the last three months. She says, 'God bless you, Frank; I believe you; let me kiss you,' and I did time and again before she died. I hope that me and Mary and my boy may be buried near each other. I hope it may be many years hence ere another husband and father will be compelled by such crushing misery to do as I have done."

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

THE FALL OF THE EMPIRE IN MEXICO—THE UNITED STATES URGED TO INTERFERE AND MAINTAIN ORDER.

From the London Times, May 21.

By the fall of the empire one chance of civilization has been lost to Mexico. The actual state of that wretched country is worse, if that be possible, than it was before the arrival of the allies. The anarchy is apparently more desperate, and the character of the strife is more sanguinary and horrible. Nor is there any prospect of pacification, for Juarez, though he could destroy a Government, can neither construct nor maintain one; and it appears to be believed that the United States, after forbidding and disconcerting the intervention of others, must attempt an intervention of their own. The Mexicans are incapable of self-government. If life and property are to be secure in the country, and if it is to be included in the community of civilized States, the strong arm of some foreign power must be employed to do what Maximilian was compelled to leave undone. There may be a change in the lustrements, but the work will be still the same. It will not be easy, and we can well imagine that the Americans may be reluctant to undertake it, but they have brought it upon their own hands.

There would be little profit now in reviewing the errors of that policy in which the ill-starred empire took its rise. Public opinion has been miscalculated even in France itself, where the expedition was unpopular from first to last; but except for the termination of the civil war and the victory of the Federals in the United States, the new monarchy would undoubtedly have been consolidated, and the regeneration of Mexico gradually accomplished. The opposition offered in the country itself amounted to no more than the struggle of a despairing faction, and was soon overcome. It is not long since Juarez was a fugitive on the borders of Texas, preparing for flight into American territory; but with the defeat of the Confederates and the reascendency of the Union and its principles, the whole prospect was changed. Maximilian's enemies were encouraged, and his patrons forbidden to interfere. The American Government said the French must quit Mexico, and that was enough to throw Mexico into anarchy once more. Maximilian accepted his new part of a Mexican chief, and encountered the consequences. His resolution did credit to his bravery and intentions, if not to his wisdom. It will probably be the opinion of everybody that he has deserved a better fate than he has found, and we can but trust that he may yet escape with life from an enterprise which, whatever may have been its disasters, can never be set down to his dishonor. As far as his personal administration was concerned, it was exercised in the interests of his subjects, and it might by this time have borne fruit in a stable Government and tranquillized society, had the experiment not been interrupted. Perhaps the Americans will now resume the attempt. They will experience the same resistance, but they will have greater advantages in overcoming it. Whatever cause or principle or policy they may proclaim, they will find a faction in Mexico ready to oppose their intervention, and to rise in insurrection, like Juarez and his partisans, against the authorities established. This opposition they must suppress, as the French would have done, by force of arms, and with little respect to the doctrines of nationality or independence. The work will probably be troublesome, but as there will, at any rate, be nobody to hinder it, we may presume that it will be accomplished at last.

OUTRAGE BY DESERTERS.

FIENDISH CONDUCT OF THREE DESERTERS FROM A NEGRO REGIMENT—AN OLD WOMAN OUTRAGED—THE GUILTY PARTIES ARE TAKEN FROM THE AUTHORITIES AND KILLED, ETC.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 31.—On the 27th instant three deserters from the Thirty-eighth Colored Infantry, at Fort Hays, went to the house of P. J. Peterson, on the Smoky Hill route. Finding Mrs. Peterson, aged fifty years, alone, they dragged her into the cellar and outraged her person in a horrible manner. On the 29th instant they were captured, after a desperate resistance. They confessed their guilt, and while going to jail were taken by a mob and killed, and their bodies thrown into the river. They were the last of thirty who deserted ten days ago, and who have been a greater terror to the settlers than the Indians. Mrs. Peterson is not expected to survive.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Bankrupt law passed at the last session of Congress comes into full operation to-day. The officers for this district have been appointed, the rules and general orders promulgated, and everything is in readiness for the filing of petitions or the commencement of other proceedings. A very full abstract of the Bankruptcy act was published at the time of its passage. Provision is made, it will be remembered, for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, for the bankruptcy of partnerships and of corporations, and for the supersedure of the bankrupt proceedings by arrangement. Any person may voluntarily obtain the benefit of the act who owes debts exceeding $300, by applying by petition "to the Judge of the Judicial District in which such person has resided or carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filing such petition, or for the longest period during such six months, setting forth his place of residence, his inability to pay all his debts in full, his willingness to surrender all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, and his desire to obtain the benefit of this act; and he must annex to his petition a schedule verified by oath, before the Court, or before a Register in bankruptcy, or before one of the Commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States, containing a full and true statement of all his debts, and, as far as possible, to whom due, with the place of residence of each creditor, if known to the debtor, and if not known, the facts to be so stated, and the sum due to each creditor; also the nature of each debt or demand, whether founded on written security, obligation, contract, or otherwise, and also the true cause and consideration of such indebtedness, in each case, and the place where such indebtedness accrued, and a statement of any existing mortgage, pledge, lien, judgment, or collateral, or other security given for the payment of the same; and shall also annex to his petition an accurate inventory, verified in like manner, of all his estate, both real and personal." Notice of the proceedings must be given to all creditors, and the property is to be turned over to an assignee for their benefit. There is excepted from the provisions of the act the "necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of $500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States; and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment, or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of any Court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such exemption laws in force in the year 1864."

"Six months after the adjudication of bankruptcy, and after publication in the newspapers, a certificate is given the bankrupt discharging him forever from all his debts existing at that time. Any person owing debts may involuntarily be declared a bankrupt, who shall "depart from the State, district, or Territory of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors, or being absent shall, with such intent, remain absent; or shall conceal himself to avoid the service of legal process in any action for the recovery of a debt, or demand provable under this act; or shall conceal or remove any of his property to avoid its being attached, taken, or sequestered on legal process; or shall make any assignment, gift, sale, conveyance, or transfer of his estate, property, rights, or credits, either within the United States or elsewhere, with intent to delay, defraud, or hinder his creditors, or who has been arrested and held in custody under or by virtue of mesne process of execution, issued out of any court of any State, District, or Territory, within which such debtor resides or has property, founded upon a demand in its nature provable against a bankrupt estate under this act, and for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, and such process is remaining in force and not discharged by payment, or in any other manner provided by the law of such State, District, or Territory applicable thereto, for a period of seven days; or has been actually imprisoned for more than seven days in a civil action, founded on contract for the sum of one hundred dollars or upwards, or who, being bankrupt or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy or insolvency, shall make any payment, gift, grant, sale, conveyance, or transfer of money or other property, estate, rights or credits, or give any warrant to confess judgment, or procure or suffer his property to be taken on legal process, with intent to give a preference to one or more of his creditors, or to any person or persons who are or may be liable for him as indorsers, bail, sureties, or otherwise, or with the intent, by such disposition of his property, to defeat or delay the operation of this act; or who, being a banker, merchant, or trader, has fraudulently stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper, within a period of fourteen days." The duties of registers in bankruptcy are, "To make adjudication of bankruptcy, to receive the surrender of any bankrupt, to administer oaths in all proceedings before him, to hold and preside at meetings of creditors, to take proof of debts, to make all computations of dividends and all orders of distribution, and to furnish the assignee with a certified copy of such orders, and of the schedules of creditors and assets filed in each case, to audit and pass accounts of assignees, to grant protection, to pass the last examination of any bankrupt in cases whenever the assignee or creditor do not oppose, and to sit in chambers and despatch there such part of the administrative business of the Court and such uncontested matters as shall be defined in general rules and orders, or as the district judge shall in any particular matter direct; and he shall also make short memoranda of his proceedings in each case in which he shall act, in a docket to be kept by him for that purpose."

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

MAXIMILIAN AND ALL HIS OFFICERS ABOVE THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT ORDERED TO BE SHOT—CAPITULATION OF THE CAPITAL—VERA CRUZ READY TO SURRENDER.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—To-night I received a confirmation of the news of the fall of Queretaro and of the advices sent relating thereto, together with official correspondence from Vera Cruz. The intelligence from Vera Cruz says the surrender of the Imperialists was heard of all along the lines. The City of Mexico has certainly capitulated. General O'Haran was shot there for correspondence with the Liberals. Vera Cruz will soon surrender.

Upon the surrender of Maximilian Juarez sent to Vera Cruz, Puebla, and the City of Mexico despatches similar to that sent to General Berriozabal at Matamoras. These state that all the Imperialists, their ammunition and supplies, were captured on the 15th instant. Maximilian and all the officers above the rank of Lieutenant are reported to have been shot at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 16th, by officers who escaped and arrived at Brownsville on the 27th from Queretaro. Private letters received at Matamoras state that Juarez had ordered Escobedo to execute Maximilian and his Generals, and the official paper at San Luis Potosi, after narrating the particulars of the fall of Queretaro, states that the Secretary of War forwarded orders to Escobedo on the 15th to shoot Maximilian and his Generals.

Minister Campbell has received no despatches, but believes the news to be correct. He is indignant that the letter of the United States Government has been so unworthily received. The news is universally believed here of the shooting of all. The following is the reply of Juarez to Escobedo announcing the victory:—

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 15.—General Mariano Escobedo:—I have received, and informed the President of your despatch of this date, announcing the taking of La Cruz, and its occupation by our forces. The citizen President of the Republic directs me to express the satisfaction with which he has seen this important triumph, all of which is due to the valor and sacrifices of the troops of your command, so that you may make the same known to that corps of the army, and for which he congratulates them through me. MEJIA.

The Liberal forces which took Queretaro started for the Capital on the morning of the 15th.

Commodore S. D. Payan, of the Mexican Navy, has been ordered by Berriozabal to command an expedition to Vera Cruz, Carmen, and Campeachy, to terminate the struggle.

The Liberals took possession of Brazos Santiago on May 24 and also of the steamer General Sheridan, for naval purposes.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

NOON REPORT OF MARKETS.

LONDON, June 1—Noon.—Consols opened at 96¾ for money; United States Five-Twenties, 73; Erie Railroad, 40¾; Illinois Central, 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—Noon—Cotton active, and firmer. Sales to-day will reach 20,000 bales. Middling uplands, 11¼@11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 39s. 3d.; Wheat, white California, 14s.; No. 1 Milwaukee red, 13s. 9d.; Oats, 3s. 6d.; Flour, 29s. for Western canal; Barley, 4s. 3d.; Peas, 40s.

Provisions unchanged. Pork, 82s. 6d.; Beef, 122s. 6d.; Lard, 49s. 6d.; Cheese, 67s.

Produce—Petroleum Spirits, 1l1d.; refined, 1s. 3d.; Potashes, 3s. 6d.; Rosin, common, 7s. 6d.; fine, 13s.; Spirits Turpentine, 34s. 6d.; Tallow, 43s. 9d.; Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, June 1—Noon.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 3d.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d.; Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.; Linseed Oil, £40.

THE CHINA ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, June 1—2 P. M.—The steamer China, Captain Hockley, from Boston on the 23d ult., arrived at this port to-day.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF INTEREST.

LONDON, June 1—2 P. M.—A still further reduction of the Bank rate of discount will be made in a few days.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL REPORT TO TWO O'CLOCK.

Consols for money, 96⅝. American securities are firmer, and a general advance has been established in prices. The following are the quotations at this hour:—United States Five-twenties, 73¼; Erie Railroad shares, 40½; Illinois Central, 77¼.

PARIS, June 1—2 P. M.—The Bank of France this day reduced the rate of discount.

LONDON, June 1—2 P. M.—The market for Sugar is firm at 24s. 3d. for No. 12, Dutch standard.

LONDON, June 1—Evening.—Consols, 96. United States Five-twenties, 73½; Illinois Central, 78¼; Erie, 40¼.

Racing at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The races to-day at the Buckeye track were very interesting indeed. Pool betting was heavy on both. The first, two mile heats, was between Swigert's Fannie Cheatham, the favorite, Alexander's Marion, and a bay colt of Richards. The last was distanced in the first heat, which was won by the bay mare Fannie Cheatham. She made the first mile in 1:46¼ and the second in 1:54. The horse Marion had the second heat in his own legs until he entered the last half mile, when he became dead lame in the left hind leg, and could only stagger through the homestretch. Heat and race were awarded to the mare. Time 3:50¼.

There was also a two mile dash between Whaley's Luxemburg, Rennick's Moonlight, Richards' Saratoga, Welden & Coffin's Knighthood, and Beard's Birdy Bird, which were chosen in many heavy pool bets in the order above named. It was a magnificent dash. The two miles were made in the extraordinary time of 3:38¾. Moonlight was the winner, leading in splendid style and keeping the favorite back as second.

To-morrow's races close the season at the Buckeye Course.

The Indian Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The *Dakotian* of May 18, published in Dakotah Territory, says that not a single depredation has been committed by the Indians on the upper Missouri. Since the opening of navigation several Snake parties have come down the river in open boats, from as high up as Fort Union, without molestation, and small detachments of troops have passed from fort to fort, undisturbed. General Stanley passed up the river with a detachment of troops about two weeks since. His headquarters will be at Fort Sully.

Fort Reno will be guarded by four companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Otis. Major Rush will command at Fort Randall, and Colonel Knox at Fort Dakotah. Two new posts are to be established in Dakotah; one on the Big Cheyenne, and the other between that river and Fort Beerhold. There are now three regiments on the upper Missouri, which, if properly districted, are sufficient to keep the Indians in complete subjugation.

The steamer Norah, a mountain boat, was snagged and sunk near De Sota. Nothing was saved. The passengers took the steamer Silver Lake, just behind, and went on.

Counterfeit on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia.

ALBANY, June 1.—A splendidly executed counterfeit ten-dollar note on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia was detected in this city this morning. It was in all respects a perfect *fac simile* of the genuine issue, even to the signatures, which were executed with the pen. The public can judge of the dangerous character of this note from the fact that it passed through the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, of Rochester, without detection. The only safe way is to refuse all bills on this Bank.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—The pilot boat Coquette reports having boarded yesterday the barque John Tracey, from Caliao for Baltimore, with guano. The latter spoke, May 27, the English barque Echo, from Cadiz for Montevideo, and the schooner Ellen Middleton, from Providence, R. I., for Cardenas.

Robbery of a Cotton Mill.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 1.—The office of Saunders' Cotton Mills Company, of Saundersville, was entered by burglars last night and the safe blown open, and a quantity of valuables belonging to the Company was taken.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow on the 18th ult., has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated by the cable.

The schooner J. C. Calhoun, before reported ashore in the harbor, has been sold for $150.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

ARRIVAL OF THE JUDGE IN RICHMOND—HIS SPEECH AT DANVILLE, N. C.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Judge Kelley is expected in this city from Richmond to-morrow, having completed his Southern tour of speech making. Of his speech in Danville I learn something further. He said it was not his intention to create disorder among the people at the South. On the contrary, he desired to encourage a feeling of brotherly affection among the people of all sections. If anything had been said by him during his Southern tour to wound the feelings of any man, he declared it was spoken thoughtlessly. As to the negroes, he urged that they are now free and equal under the law, and it is to the interest of all classes that they be educated.

On the subject of Congressional legislation the Judge was very explicit. He had been asked whether the reconstruction laws of the last Congress were a finality. In answer, he would say that that remained for the Southern States to determine. If the excluded States shall accept and act under these laws of Congress honestly and fairly, and shall establish a system of free schools and secure their benefits to all classes, he believed these reconstruction laws would be a finality. If, on the other hand, they shall reject these terms of reconstruction, Congress will make other terms, which will be still harsher.

It will then confiscate estates worth more than a certain sum, and will disfranchise more persons than are disfranchised by the present law of Congress. The Southern States, he declared, had it in their power to gain admittance into the Forteith Congress: As to confiscation, he said there would be none, at least of private property. The Government would hunt up and confiscate such property only as belonged to the Confederacy or to the State governments during the war. He said he was a fair specimen of the radical party, and he had given the people the doctrine of that party.

THE CORIELL MURDER.

TRIAL OF BRIDGET DERGAN FOR THE ALLEGED MURDER OF MRS. MARY ELLEN CORIELL—CONVICTION OF THE PRISONER OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The trial of this case was resumed yesterday, being the eleventh day of the investigation, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New Brunswick, N. J., before Judge Peter Vredenburgh. There was, as on the previous day, a large attendance of the public.

The Attorney-General resumed at ten o'clock his address to the jury in summing up the case on behalf of the State. He said that at the close of his observations last evening, he felt himself warranted in stating that, not as assumption, not as assertion, not as supposition, but as irresistible conclusion from proven facts in this case, the murder charged was done by Bridget Dergan, who was then not only at the house and on the premises which were the scene of the tragedy, but in the very bedroom and beside the bed on which Mrs. Coriell met the blow that gave her her death.

The Judge, at 2 o'clock, proceeded to charge the jury. He concluded at 4 o'clock. During the Judge's address, which was very strong against the defendant, the latter kept her handkerchief to her face.

The jury retired at a few minutes past 4 o'clock to consider their verdict, and at five minutes to 5, having agreed, came into Court.

Clerk of the Court.—Bridget Dergan, stand up.

The prisoner stood up.

Clerk of the Court.—Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

The Foreman.—Yes.

The Clerk—How do you find?

The Foreman.—We find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree.

Mr. Adrain.—Poll the jury.

The jurors were then polled, each stating that he found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, in the manner and form as charged in the indictment.

The Judge (addressing the Attorney-General)—Do you wish to move for the sentence of the Court upon the prisoner now?

The Attorney-General.—At such time as may suit the convenience of the Court.

The Court—Two weeks from next Monday the Court will pronounce sentence—that is on Monday, the 17th of June, at 10 o'clock.

The prisoner here appeared as if she wanted to say something to the Court.

Mr. Adrain—The prisoner desires me to say that though the jury have found her guilty, she never committed this crime.

The Court—She will have a chance of seeing her counsel at the proper time, and when she is brought to the Court for sentence the Court will put the proper questions to her, and hear what she has to say at that time.

The prisoner was then removed to prison, exhibiting little if any emotion. She even appeared to smile. Thus this remarkable trial has been brought to a close, after an investigation extending over eleven days.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A TRADE-MARK?

During the special term of the Court of Common Pleas of New York for May 30, Judge Daly gave an important decision in the case of Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company vs. Joseph W. Bartlett. The facts are mainly as follows:—When Mr. Gibbs invented his single thread sewing machine, in 1857, he constructed his machine in the form of the Roman capital letter "G," and also adopted that letter as his trade-mark, and the peculiar shape of the machine as a trade-symbol. After these machines had achieved a considerable reputation, the defendant made sewing machines of the same form, and, on account of their similarity to the Willcox & Gibbs machines, soon got an extensive trade, although they were alleged to be vastly inferior in their working. The consequence was that great injury was done to the trade of Willcox & Gibbs. On these facts Judge Daly issued an injunction upon Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, prohibiting him from counterfeiting or imitating the trade-mark, device, or symbol of the complainants, described and figured in the said complaint, so affixed and first used by said Gibbs and now applied to the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine, and now owned by the complainants.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—Miscellaneous business was before the Court. An application was made on habeas corpus for the custody of John Benners, who had been held by the Managers of the House of Refuge. The young man, at whose instance the application was made, is about eighteen years of age, and is said to be of feeble mind. Some time ago his uncle and guardian, of the firm of Lewis & Benners, fruit merchants on South Wharves, got him a situation as a laborer on a farm in Eastern Shore, Maryland.

He soon left this place, and found himself out of work and idle about the streets. The two uncles, Messrs. Lewis and Benners, took the afflicted boy to the Managers of the House of Refuge, and gave him into their custody, saying that he was an unmanageable minor, who would neither work nor stay off the streets; but they said nothing whatever of his feeble state of mind.

The evidence offered before the Court this morning went to show that the young man was unjustly restrained of his liberty; that the guardian had not treated him well while he was living with him, and had always acted as if he was desirous of getting rid of him; that his other relations were anxious to do everything for him to make him easy and contented, and his aunt at Germantown particularly wished to have him live with her.

The Court consented to discharge the young man when the aunt should be produced and would testify to her willingness to take him and treat him kindly. The matter, therefore, went over until this lady should come into the city.

The Commonwealth, ex. rel, John Moore vs. Sheriff. This was a writ of habeas corpus, sued out for the discharge of Mr. Moore, who was bound over to answer a charge of conspiracy and of false pretense.

Robert P. King, Esq., stated that in 1865 Edward McCloue, of Williamsport, came to him and said that Mr. Moore had leased certain valuable land at Titusville, upon which it was intended to form an oil company. The land, he said, was rich in oil. Three leases had already been made upon it, and wells were at that time being sunk.

It was intended to divide the whole into five shares, and he, Mr. King, upon these representations, was induced to part with about $1600 at that time, and frequently afterwards was called upon to pay sums of money in connection with the concern. Time went by, and he received no information from the oil wells. He inquired, and was told by Mr. Moore that by mistake, the same piece of land that he leased had been leased to another party, and this had caused a delay. He afterwards found out that the wells were not sunk; and it was never ascertained that Moore had leased the lands.

After this Moore went to Mr. King and stated that he was a little embarrassed, and was in want of a thousand dollars. He asked Mr. King to let him have an extension note of $2000, which he would use. Mr. King let him have the note upon a promise that he would pay it when it became due. When the note became due, however, Mr. Moore did not pay it, but he continually offered excuses and made promises until two years had gone by, when he turned round and sued Mr. King upon the note.

The prosecution on the charge of conspiracy was held by the Court to be barred by the statute of limitations, and the case of false pretense, as presented, did not correspond with the legal idea, and therefore the defendant was discharged.

James Peto, convicted of a charge of the commission of an outrage upon the person of a child, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Eastern Penitentiary.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Parker vs. Smith. An action of debt and tort. On trial, Eldrich for plaintiff; Thomas Powell for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—Tillotson vs. Miller. Equity. Motion to dissolve injunction refused. Injunction to continue on entering security as before.

Local Express Company vs. Carriers' Express Company. Motion for injunction refused. Costs to be paid by each party. Opinion by Ludlow, J.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Stocks stronger. Chicago and Rock Island, 88½; Reading, 103½; Canton Company, 42½; Erie, 69½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 75½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 89; Illinois Central, 117¼; Cumberland preferred, 29½; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 97½; Hudson River, 107¼; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109½; do. 1864, 105⅝; do. 1865, 106½; do. new issue, 108; do. 10-40s, 99½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106½; do. all others, 105⅞. Money, 6 @ cent. Sterling Exchange, 110 sight, 110⅝. Gold, 136⅝.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Cotton firmer; sales of middlings at 38c. Flour heavy at 25c. decline; 2800 barrels sold; State, $9 50@12 50; Ohio, $12 10@14 25; Western $9 50@14. Southern, $12 00@18 25. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn unchanged; 41,000 bushels sold. Oats 1@2c. higher; 26,000 bushels sold; State, 76@87½c.; Western, 80c. Rye lower; 33,000 bushels sold at $1 70@1 71. Beef quiet but unchanged. Pork firm; new Mess $22 30@22 35. Lard steady, 79 barrels Whisky sold in bond at $2 34@2 35.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, June 1, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand; 1862 5-20s sold at 109¾, a slight advance; 1865 5-20s at 106¼, no change; and 1864 5-20s at 105¾, no change.

Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 51¼, no change; Lehigh Valley at 56¼, no change; and Philadelphia and Wilmington at 56, no change.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½, and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 135½.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 48 for Lehigh Navigation; 119 for Morris Canal preferred; and 16½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136½; 11 A. M., 136⅝; 12 M., 136⅜; 1 P. M., 136½, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—By reference to our advertising columns, the holders of the interest coupons of the Bonds of the Tremont Coal Company are notified that the same will be paid on and after this date. The company own 4500 acres of choice lands, containing the celebrated "Lorberry Coal," situated thirteen miles southwest from Pottsville, and the collieries now being opened, under the direction of the Board (which is composed of some of our wealthiest citizens), indicate a profitable investment for the stockholders.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	5-20's '64...cp.....c.	105¾	$1000 Pa 5s '70..... 96
$5000	do. '62.cp.bs.	109¾	50 sh Manuf Bank.... 31¾
$5000	do '62.cp.bs.	109¾	12 sh Far & M Bk.... 135¾
$10000	do. '65.cp.....	106¼	2 sh Penna R..... 51¾
$1000	do. '62.cp.sm	109¾	

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111¾; do. 1862, 109¾@109¾; do., 1864, 105¾@105¾; do., 1865, 106¼@106½; do., 1865, new, 108@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¾@99¾; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106¼@106½; do., June, 105¾@105¾; do., July, 105¾@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do., July, 1864, 118¾@118¾; do. Aug. 1864, 118¼@118½; do., October, 1864, 117¼@117½; do., December, 1864, 116¼@116¾; do., May, 1865, 115¾@116; do., Aug., 1865, 114¼@115; do., September, 1865, 114¼@114½; October, 1865, 113¾@114; Gold, 136¾@136¾. Silver, 130¼@133¾.

—The following is

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"The Guilt of the Rebellion."

From the Nation.

Mr. Greeley, as we attempted to show last week, struck a formidable blow at the theory that there was any moral guilt in the Rebellion when he volunteered to become bondsman for Jefferson Davis. The few shreds of the doctrine which were left were carefully removed on Monday last by an article in the *Tribune* showing that the Rebellion was a "civil war," in all respects like the War of the Revolution, and that therefore the punishment as traitors of persons engaged in it would be cruel or improper. During the progress of the struggle this view of the position of the Confederates—we ought now in decency to give up calling them "Rebels"—was vehemently urged both by the Southerners themselves and by foreign orators and writers. When Americans, led on by the *Tribune*, filled the air with reproaches against Europe for not sympathizing with the North, our claims to this sympathy were stoutly denied, on the ground that the war was a civil war like the Revolution of 1776, that the issue was simply a political issue, and that it was impossible to tell which of the parties was in the right till the contest was brought to a close; and, therefore, the English maintained that in the meantime they were justified by every consideration in giving their sympathy and countenance to "the weaker party."

To this our reply, and the reply of our friends all over the world, was that the Southern attempt at revolution differed widely from the revolution of 1776 in this, that the South revolted against a Government under which it had voluntarily placed itself, and from which it had received no injury, and that the avowed and sole object of the revolt was not political independence simply, but the perpetuation of human slavery over half the American continent; not freedom for the revolters, for that they had, but bondage for others; not, in short, the object which had made almost all preceding rebelliens justifiable and glorious, but another and most detestable one—the creation of a political system based upon the doctrine that God had made the poor and weak to be the cattle of the rich, bought and sold and bred for simple gain. The Republican press, to its honor, never tired of dwelling on this distinction between this Rebellion and the Rebellion of 1776. It was by the aid of this distinction that we won the support of the best and purest men of European countries; it was this that supported the Lancashire operatives under their privations; and it was this, too, that comforted hundreds of thousands at the North when the tide of suffering and sorrow had risen so high that no merely political gain seemed worth the prolongation of bloodshed and devastation. The *Tribune*, too, which has all along been the great preacher of "moral ideas" during the war, rendered good service in upholding it; though often exceedingly weak as to the political value of the Union, on "the guilt of the Rebellion" it never ceased dilating.

It now appears, however, that there was no guilt in the Rebellion whatever. There was no legal guilt, for there can be no treason, it appears, committed in "a civil war;" and if Davis & Co. could make a civil war without legal guilt, how could they incur moral guilt? If they had a right to make war on the United States at all, they had a right to make it for any object that seemed good to them. It is none of our business to spread our social and political theories on foreign soil at the point of the sword. We should not be justified in declaring war against Great Britain in order to rescue her agricultural laborers from degradation. The reason why we made war on the South was because the soil in which it sought to lay broad and deep the foundation of its accursed system was American soil; because the men engaged in this detestable attempt were American citizens; because the laws they broke were American laws; because the shame of their doings was our shame, and because their success would have proved to the remotest ages a hateful monument of our dishonor. We ask any honest man in the country to look back to 1862 and 1863, and think if, in those dark and trying hours, he was not supported and consoled by this consideration? if, when armies were giving way, when fleets seemed powerless, when Copperheads were joyous, when the whole civilized world was either mocking or pitying us, he did not draw confidence and courage from the consciousness that there was, after all, a moral element in the struggle, such as no other war ever had; that the Rebellion was not simply a legal dispute, but a crime, and that the Rebels were not simply bellicose publicists, but unscrupulous slaveholders raving for "niggers" and cotton.

The overthrow of this theory by the *Tribune* and the assimilation by it of our position to that of England in 1776, and the position of the South to that of the revolted colonies, if acquiesced in by the public, will certainly be recorded in history as the most remarkable piece of self-stultification on record. Self-stultification, too, is a very mild term to apply to it. Future generations will argue, and argue with reason, that there could not have been much moral sense left amongst a people who, after treating rebellion for four years as the blackest crime ever committed, denied when it was all over that it was any crime at all. Decency requires that we should keep up the humbug, if humbug it be, till our wounded and cripples have died off, and the files of our blattering moral newspapers have been removed out of sight. The world can stand a good deal of hypocrisy, because the hypocrite, as has often been said, at least respects virtue; but knavery which impudently avows and laughs over its own cheats, and, more than that, claims for itself a place amongst the virtues, the world cannot stand.

Rumored Reduction of the French Army —Does it Mean Peace?

From the Herald.

In our issue of Thursday we duly chronicled the information received per the Atlantic cable that the French Government had already taken steps greatly to reduce the standing army. We have no reason to doubt the correctness of the information. If asked, however, whether such a movement warrants belief in a lasting European peace, we should feel compelled to reply with a greater amount of caution.

Few who have made themselves acquainted with the turnings and windings of European diplomacy, or who at all understand the feelings of the different populations—few such persons will deny that it was the Exposition, the Exposition chiefly, the Exposition alone, and not the sagacity of Lord Stanley, the genius of Disraeli, nor the gracious intervention of Queen Victoria, which saved Europe, on the occasion of the late Luxembourg difficulty, from the horrors of war. Peace at almost any price was necessary while the Exposition lasted. Peace was secured, and although the terms were not in every respect just such as Napoleon and the French people could have wished, they were on the whole as reasonable as, in the circumstances, was to be expected.

The Exposition, however, will be got over, and the suppressed feelings of the French people will burst forth with greater violence than ever. The claims to the Rhine boundaries may be revived. If they are revived, Germany will resist them with greater determination than before. France, on the other hand, will respond with unanimity and enthusiasm to the Emperor's call. If difficulty on this or any kindred question should arise between France and Prussia—and that such difficulty will arise before next spring is more than probable—no Exposition will prevent the combatants from entering at once into fierce and terrible conflict. Napoleon, though past the prime of life, is vigorous enough for another campaign; and we may depend upon it, if occasion shall offer he will not shirk the responsibilities of war. So long as France is to be ruled by Napoleon that rule must be sanctioned by success. The sad termination of the Mexican business, and the snubbing administered by Bismark, render it necessary that something be done to recover prestige. In spite of these rumors about reduction, we have reason to believe that the French Government is in the market, making large purchases of arms. What can this mean, if it does not mean that war is at least a probability in the spring of next year?

General Sherman and the Indian War.

From the Tribune.

Lieutenant-General Sherman will not fulfil his recent intention of going to Europe, on account of the Indian troubles. This he explains in a letter to the citizens of New York, who have offered him a public reception in view of his departure. With his usual practical sense, the General concludes to remain in his department, where it is momently feared that the Indians "may combine and do infinite mischief," and where our commanders are daily called upon "for protection at a hundred places hundreds of miles from each other." Daily telegrams inform us that the savages are executing wrath far and wide, and letters and despatches bear complaint that our troops, as at present posted, are even more inefficient than inadequate to protect the lines of travel in the Territories. For all that the army does to prevent him, the Indian is a safe marauder; and there is no prospect, we fear, that his evil strategy and tactics will not continue to be keen thorns in the sides of his pursuers. Perhaps we should say his oppressors, since it is understood that the Indian taxes our time, temper, and means just in proportion as we vagabondize him by a swindling misgovernment. As often as our contractors and agents sell him, he makes the nation pay for it, till every emigrant in his neighborhood is made to feel that he is the most reckless and remorseless of tax-gatherers. The Government agents and the army cannot bleed the Indian quite so badly as, upon bitter provocation, he is able and willing to bleed us. He is a wild enemy, with all the wilderness in league with him, and he is master of the science of ambush. While our territorial armies, five thousand strong, are weakly portioned out to guard distant points on the line of emigration, the Indian has crept up between them, and burned and wasted settlements by the dozen. The value of the guard duty performed by General Augur or General Hancock does not yet appear great as compared to the amount of ravage so easily committed by the red men, who are still far from doing us all the harm that is possible. Have we not heard it calculated that it costs us one hundred United States soldiers, at a price of $100,000, to get rid of a single Indian? Reflecting that the agency frauds have rendered it harder to conquer savages than to reform them, this funeral rate does not appear implausible; but suppose we pay after this fashion the entire bill for an outright Indian war, lasting a couple of years? Mr. McCulloch may have to complain that the national debt cannot be reduced meanwhile, and our people have once more occasion to reflect that the painted savages, though they appeal to us with horrible indecorum, have rights which it will pay their unpainted brethren to respect. The way of the national transgressor is hard, as this chronic Indian fever attests: and we must take the hint once for all, and mend our manners in dealing with the savages. As a shrewd warrior, General Sherman will be glad enough if he escapes the embarrassment and perplexity of a combined insurrection of the tribes. He, at least, does not talk glibly of exterminating them, well knowing that he has to deal with a people of three hundred thousand, nimbler than the Bedouins, and familiar with the secrets of a country as savage and strange as themselves. The General is candid in saying that, "being pressed from every quarter, the Indians have become nervous, excited, and in some cases positively hostile." There is no anger in his statement, from which we infer that he, too, is convinced that the "wards of the Government" have been maltreated, and that we owe it to them and to ourselves to prevent further war and to accomplish justice to them, rather than divert men and money to avenge ourselves for the sake of a few scalps.

The war on the Platte has fully opened, however, if we may believe the last telegram. There is a general panic along this route, and the Indians, we are told, laugh at the infantry sent to protect the railroad workmen. Wholesale robberies and burnings, and other such baneful signs occur in the report, and a sinister impression is conveyed by the statement that the Indians line the bluffs on both sides of the Platte, whereon Spotted Tail is encamped, his ponies in "splendid condition," and his young men on the war-path, though he professes peace. Moreover, the Territory of Montana is aroused by rumors of massacre, and General Meagher is rallying a volunteer force, with the incentives of revenge and booty. To credit all the stories we hear from the Territories, and especially those to the prejudice of the Indians, would be merely rash, remembering what mercenary and panic-stricken influences have so often ruled our border to its disgrace. We are not yet able to judge what provocation the citizens of Montana have received, for the telegrams do not inform us; but we are fearful that the "pale face" will be again to blame for first outraging his red brother, and then seeking hot revenge for an imaginary wrong. There may have been mischief on both sides, but surely nothing has occurred that will excuse the apparent thirst of the people of Montana to repeat the bloody misdeed of Colonel Chivington.

The Growing Grain Crops.

From the Times.

The reports in our exchanges from all parts of the country, south and west of New York—where the growing grain crops are sufficiently far advanced to enable fair estimates to be formed—as to the harvest prospects are highly encouraging.

There is a uniformity of statement in them such as we never remember to have seen. They agree, almost without an exception, that while the continued wetness, and the consequent lateness of the season, has damaged various kinds of fruit in the higher latitudes, and has been a discouragement to the cotton planters in some of the Gulf States, the wheat and corn crops in South Carolina, Northern Georgia and Alabama, Northern Mississippi and Arkansas, have never given better promise. The breadth of ground, too, that has been sown, is far greater than the most sanguine had ventured to hope.

From Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana, and Michigan, the accounts are equally cheering, although the estimate there cannot probably be made with the same accuracy as in the more genial climate of the Southern States, where the crops are in many places already fast approaching maturity.

The speculators in a deficient harvest even now begin to show a feebleness in the knees, which is highly consoling to consumers. Yesterday there was a further downward tendency in flour. And among the upholders of extortionate prices there was a signal lack of confidence, which shows they are not quite sure whether even the anticipated "rust" on which they have depended so much—looking to a long continuance of wet weather—will stand them in good stead. Western and State flour was yesterday fifteen to twenty cents lower, and only a moderate business was done. Ten or twelve days of fair, clear weather would make a tumble in prices which would astonish the most steadfast believer in a continuance of famine prices.

Aside, moreover, from the calculations formed upon what has been, undoubtedly, a backward spring, there is the very strongest ground for believing that speculators in grain have either been grievously led astray as to the extent of the wheat and corn fields this year in the South, or that they have conspired together to keep up prices at all hazards. In our Southern exchanges also we find similar statements, which it is impossible to regard as exaggerations. The farmers of the South have no reason to represent their condition as being any degree better than it actually is. The reports, too, come from such a variety of sources, and are so clearly made up without any previous consultation or consort of sentiment among the authors, that they cannot well fail to carry with them a conviction of their perfect trustworthiness.

It has to be admitted, of course, that much of the prospect which is now bright and assuring may be clouded over before the harvest comes to be gathered. But what is important to keep before the eyes of consumers is, that they should not be driven into any rash contracts at high prices, just at this moment. Everything, including the hoarding up practised by the speculators themselves, favors a decline in Breadstuffs, which shall be marked and sweeping.

Parties—Sects—Journals—Organs.

From the Tribune.

Little great men raised to important stations find organs convenient and their utterances soothing and satisfactory; but that is all. In the long run, the organs are more likely to mislead them or to prejudice their policy than to render them any substantial service. In our judgment, an administration which should resolve at the outset to have nothing like an organ, and sternly adhere to that resolve, would improve its chances of abiding success.

And it is much the same with a great party. The ability of a journal to help it depends on its preserving a substantial independence. When the public comes to know that a journalist will always do and say just what his party is prepared to approve—that he is a mere servitor of party—"not Mr. Buchanan, but a platform"—his support is taken as a matter of course, and carries with it no moral weight. "The ox knoweth his master," is the popular comment on his most fervid and zealous commendations of his party's principles, measures, or candidates.

So, substantially, with a religious journal's denominational proclivities. Be it Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Unitarian, or whatever, every one knows beforehand about what its editor will think and say on any topic or occurrence affecting his Church's prosperity, policy, or good name. Knowing that he will "deem this side always right, and that stark naught," you take his advocacy or his reprobation purely as a matter of course. He could help it far more by being its independent monitor than by such absolute subserviency.

The *Independent* (in spite of its name) was started as in some sense an organ of the Congregational (Orthodox) Church. It had, for a time, four clergymen of that order as its joint editors. When they left, it found "one of the same sort" sufficient to replace them all. When he retired, a layman succeeded, who is still its editor. It gradually became a free, unsectarian religious journal, insisting on conformity to the Divine Law in all things, but attaching less and less importance to the peculiar tenets and ordinances of the sect of which its editor and publisher are still members, until at length it felt even the imputation of sectarian fealty a fetter, and deliberately repelled it. Henceforth, the *Independent* is not distinctively Congregational, but commends "whatsoever things are pure," wherever it may chance to find them.

Hence the Congregationalists, at their late Convention, repudiated the *Independent* as an organ, and resolved to establish one to take the place it has vacated. This is right all round, save that we don't believe an organ desirable otherwise than as a convenience aforesaid. The *Independent* can do the Congregationalists more good as an outsider than as an organ, and will be a far more acceptable sheet to the great body of the reading public; while an organ can be started and run on a tithe of the capital, intellectual and pecuniary, that is needed to sustain such a journal as the *Independent*.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree," "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 15

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),

S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.

PHILADELPHIA. 5 24 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, } Secretaries.
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, }
5 20 31t

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.

OFFICE, NO. 434 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. PALMER,
5 21 tuths10t Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., or ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, clear of United States and State taxes, payable on demand. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
5 28 6t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1867.

The Subscribers to the New Stock of this Company, in the terms of their circular of August 29, 1866, are hereby notified that the balance due on their subscriptions, if not paid on the 1st of June next, will be chargeable with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Full payment will be required on the 31st of October, 1867. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
5 30 3t Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.

5 28 15J29 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1867.

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—City Loans, maturing July 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at this office, with accrued interest to date. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

HENRY BUMM,
5 31 4t City Treasurer.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, on the 10th of June at 12 M., to take into consideration the leasing of the property.

5 17 3t ROBT. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TREMONT COAL COMPANY.

No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, May 30, 1867.

The Interest Coupons on the Mortgage Bonds of the TREMONT COAL COMPANY, due June 1, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.

5 30 6t GEORGE H. COLKET, Treasurer.

POST OFFICE.—

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29, 1867.

The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamer STAR OF THE UNION, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 1, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day of sailing.

5 30 3t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

POST OFFICE.—

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29, 1867.

The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 1, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day of sailing.

5 30 3t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

OLD RYE WHISKIES!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths.
Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

(Below the Girard House).

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC

NOW OPEN,

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 15

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,

For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

5 27 R. L. KNIGHT & SON.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.

For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost o mportation, by

JAMES R. WEBB

8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

COLD SPRING

ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Manua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS,
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED

NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.

Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articels at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited.

HAINES & LEEDS,

5 17 1mrp NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6'50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6'75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MUSICAL.—Amongst the new musical publications worthy of note we see an edition, in single numbers, of the "Christmas Gift," by Carl Gaertner, issued by Charles M. Tremaine, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. Every variety of style is presented by the different songs, all of which are remarkable for poetry of sentiment, and written with accurate correctness. Two alto and baritone songs, complete in one number—"My Little Heart" and "Good-by"—impressed us forcibly from being farewells of such distinct character, and yet both so heart-breaking. Also, in one number, "Love My Mary" and "Do I Love Thee?" the former a playful Irish melody to Moore's words; the latter, in our opinion, a work of much deeper significance than a song by Franz Abt to the same words. "Do I Think of the Days, Jeannie?" is a ballad in the true Scotch style, distinguished for its depth of feeling and strikingly characteristic forms of question and answer. "Leave us Not" is a plaintive little gem; and "Good Night," in the same number, and also for soprano or tenor, is very beautiful and difficult as well. The "Slumber" song may be numbered amongst the finest, although all have abundant merit.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION was held yesterday. Mr. John Welsh presided. The Commission is appointed to superintend the construction of a bridge over the Schuylkill at South street.

A communication was received from Mr. C. E. Lex, protesting against the proceedings of the Commission at its previous meeting, on the ground that a quorum was not present.

Mr. Dropsie moved that the proceedings of the previous meeting be adopted by the present meeting, which was done by calling the yeas and nays on each resolution.

Mr. Baird stated to the body that the Committee on Superintendence had employed the district surveyors to mark the initial line of the centre of the bridge, on the east and west side of the Schuylkill, and that a stone with the letters S. B. had been placed on each side to mark the spots.

The following gentlemen comprise the committees appointed by Mr. Welsh:—On Law, Messrs. Findlay, Phillips, Dropsie, Mann, Marcer, Holmes, and Lister; On Plans and Estimates, Messrs. Eastwick, Sperring, Ellis, Leigh, Pollock, Miller, and Brown; On Finance, Messrs. Clark, Drexel, Lawson, Boni, Lex, Smyth, and McCann; On Superintendence, Messrs. Wetherill, Kater, Field, Struthers, Nichols, Baird, and Perry.

MEETING OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Property of the Board of Control held a meeting in relation to an unexplainable charge which had been somewhat mysteriously made to a specification for the erection of a new school house, northwest corner of Sixth and Coates streets, and for which $44,500 has been appropriated by Councils.

For this amount the building was to be erected, in general similarity to the new Fifteenth Ward school house, Twentieth and Coates streets, with such changes only as were agreed upon by the Committee. The building being now nearly ready for the third floor, it was discovered that an attempt had been made to virtually recede from the original specification in some respects, to the great detriment of the section, which attempt, however, will be effectually smothered.

The building, when erected, will be a handsome one, of the dimensions of 76 by 86 feet, the material being Trenton brown stone. Every precaution has been taken for the proper transmission of light and air, and the directors of the section are determined it shall contain all the essential requisites necessary for the healthful comfort of the pupils.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES of the Zane Street Girls' Grammar School were held yesterday afternoon, in the school building. The large school-room was filled to its capacity by the scholars and their friends. The young ladies were nearly all dressed in white, and the appearance presented was one of rare beauty. The exercises consisted of recitations, singing, addresses, and presentations. Of the latter, two beautiful green Bohemian glass vases were presented to Miss Webb by a pupil, and a beautiful crayon head of a child, by Miss Helen Lukens, to the same teacher. Addresses were made by Mayor McMichael, Professor Riche, Edward Shippen and Richard Ludlow, Esqs. The latter spoke in feeling terms of the departure of Miss Webb for Europe, the sorrow her absence would cause the and great gratification at her safe return. After the exercises of the afternoon were concluded, the graduating class, with a number of invited guests, passed an evening socially in the school-room.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.—The following statement shows the number of foreign and coastwise vessels that arrived at this port during the month of May, as compared with the same period in 1866:—

	1867. For.	Coast.	Tot.	1866. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Steamships	7	...	7	3	...	3
Ships	4	1	5	6	3	9
Barques	25	...	25	19	3	22
Brigs	42	3	45	59	24	82
Schooners	34	422	456	30	885	915
Sloops	...	479	479	...	551	551
Steamers	...	184	134	...	234	234
Barges	...	148	148	...	729	729
Boats	...	978	978	...	1423	1423
	112	2165	2277	116	3852	3968

CHEAP DICKENS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have just made a very large reduction in the price of all their various editions of Dickens' Works, of which they issue twenty-three different editions. Their edition known as the "People's Duodecimo Edition," which is printed on large clear type, Long Primer in size, and which has heretofore sold at $2·50 a volume, has been reduced to $1·50 a volume, and all the other editions have been reduced in about the same ratio. For further particulars in regard to them, we refer our readers to the advertisement of them in another column.

THE CANDIDATES.—The election of Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department takes place next September. An exciting contest is anticipated. The most prominent candidates for the position thus far are David M. Lyle, the present incumbent; Terrence McCusker, Assistant Engineer of the First Division; and John R. Downing, of the Hibernia Fire Company.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO THE PURCHASERS OF SUMMER CLOTHING.—Messrs. Somers & Son, the popular Clothiers, at No. 809 Chesnut street, have fairly won the reputation of selling the finest and most elegant Clothing for the money, of any similar establishment in Philadelphia. This they are enabled to do by their unbounded facilities both in importing and manufacturing. Their stock of Ready-made Clothing is got up in the most fashionable style, and is fully equal in every respect to that which is made to order. They also display a superb assortment of plain and fancy Cassimeres for the convenience of those who prefer to have their garments cut according to measurement.

THE GREAT DIAMOND DISTRIBUTION.—The Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise is the greatest gift project ever conceived.

The Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise is the greatest gift enterprise ever conceived.

A gorgeous display of magnificent jewels can be seen at No. 1126 Chesnut street.

A gorgeous display of magnificent jewels can be seen at No. 1126 Chesnut street.

Orders for certificates are rapidly coming in.

Orders for certificates are rapidly coming in.

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices*.

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call.

PERRY & CO.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—McClellan & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at their store, No. 506 Market street, on Monday morning, June 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, a large and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to which they would call the attention of the trade.

THE GREAT RESORT for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

CHROMOS, Engravings, Mouldings for Frames, on hand constantly, by Reimer & Co., manufacturers, No. 624 Arch street. A fine assortment of Looking-Glasses.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—

Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.

McIntire & Brother, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES 4·22 | MOON RISES 4·02
SUN SETS 7·24 | HIGH WATER 0·45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEO. MORRISON COATES, J. PRICE WETHERILL, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Arago	Havre	New York	May 15
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Baltic	Bremen	New York	May 18
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	May 18
Peruvian	Liverpool	Philada	May 18
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	May 21
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	May 21
C of London	Liverpool	New York	May 22
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	May 22
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	May 23
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	May 24
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	May 24
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	May 25
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	May 25

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Europa	New York	Havre	June 1
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Acadia	New York	Glasgow	June 1
Germania	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	June 1
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	June 5
Herman	New York	Bremen	June 6
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	June 8
Arago	New York	Havre	June 8
Tampico	New York	Havre	June 8
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 1
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	June 1
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	June 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 1
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	June 1
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	June 1
Eagle	New York	Havana	June 6
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Corsica	New York	Havana	June 15
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	June 15
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, New Orleans, via Havana, Philada. and Southern M. S. Co.
Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Eolus, Seabrook Cork, for orders, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Crystal, Barnes, Ponce, P. R., J. Mason & Co.
Brig W. H. Parks, Darrah, Savannah, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, Providence, Huntzinger & Co.
Schr M. R. Somers, Somers, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr T. Riley, Riley, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, Richmond, Street & Co.
Schr W. Paxon, Brower, Boston. do.
Schr L. A. Blossom, Crocker, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr M. E. Henderson, Price, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw. ller, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Alvarado, Cochran, 60 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to S. S. Scattergood & Co.
Brig Mechanic, Merriman, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Dallett & Son.
Br. schr Mary Watkins, Williams, 52 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee to John Mason & Co.
Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to I. Hough & Co.
Schr Arabella, Duer, 4 days from Snow Hill, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Chief, Adeylott, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mahlon, Williams, 4 days from Sharpstown, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. and E. Henderson, Price, from New York.
Schr I. McCabe, Pickup, from New Haven.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, from Salem.
Steamer Decatur, Fenton, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chamberlain Smith, 4 days from Tangier Sound, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Matterhorn, Curtis, hence, at Baltimore 30th ultimo.
Barque W. A. Farnsworth, Williams, hence, at Rockland 24th ult.
Barque Lorena, Berry, hence, at Sombrero about 18th ult., loading to return.
Brig Mountain Eagle, for Philadelphia, at Havana 25th ult.
Schr American Eagle, McFarlin, hence, at Gardiner 24th ult.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 20th ult.
Schr J. M. Baylis, Arnold, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr C. Kenzie, Lake, hence, at Boston 30th ult.
Schr Leesburg, Davitt, from Brownsville for Philadelphia, at Portland 30th ult.
Schr Choctaw, Cairow, hence, at Portsmouth 27th ultimo.
Schr F. N. Tower, Perry, hence, at Bangor 29th ult.
Schr S. Farnum, Kelly, and J. Price, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.
Schr J. Worthington, hence, at Norwich 29th ult.
Schrs Henrietta, and Cynthia Jane, hence for Norwich, at New London 29th ult.
Schr Charles P. Stickney, Mathis, hence, at Boston 30th ult.
Schr L. A. Bennett, Laird, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 27th ult.
Schr Allen H. Brown, Pierce, hence, at Pawtucket 29th ult.
Schr M. H. Wright, Sidell, hence, at Alexandria 29th ultimo.
Schrs M. P. Smith, Grace, and Admiral, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 29th ult.
Schrs E. A. Burnett, Laird, and A. L. Massey, Donnelly, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 27th ult.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—MACKEY.—On Thursday evening, the 30th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Camden, by the Rev. J. F. Garrison, CHARLES G. CARPENTER to SARAH LOUISA, daughter of Charles C. Mackey.

FINCH—WESTON.—At St. Luke's Church, on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Lounsberry, Mr. D. J. FINCH, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., to Miss ISABELLA WESTON, eldest daughter of Hon. Charles Weston, of New Jersey.

GRAHAM—HUGHES.—On Thursday, the 23d ultimo, at the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. N. W. Conkling, Mr. CHAUNCEY G. GRAHAM, of Elizabeth, N. J., to Miss EMMA R. HUGHES, daughter of E. A. Hughes, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 1st instant, at his residence, No. 313 Catharine street, Captain THOMAS BROWN, after a lingering and painful illness, of the asthma, aged 66 years 6 months. His remains were taken to Newburyport, Mass. (his birthplace), for interment.

BROWN.—On the 31st ultimo, THOMAS BROWN, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Clyde place (Cherry street, above Fifth), on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock.

COPE.—On the 30th instant, Mrs ELIZA COPE, widow of the late Captain Perry C. Cope.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 237 Christian street, on Monday afternoon, June 3, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

FRY.—On the 30th instant, JACOB, son of S. Gross and Josephine C. Fry, in the 8th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 2101 Green street, on Tuesday morning, June 4, at 8 o'clock. To proceed to the Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa.

HINKLE.—On Tuesday evening, May 28, JOHN HINKLE, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Roxborough Lodge No. 182, A. Y. M.; Roxborough Lodge, No. 68, I. O. of O. F., and the Washington Beneficial Society of Roxborough, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his father, Peter Hinkle, Ridge avenue, near the nine-mile stone, on Sunday morning, June 2, at 10 o'clock.

MOORE.—On the 27th instant, WILLIAM H. MOORE, in the 54th year of his age.

The relative and friends of the family, the officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and members of Mount Moriah, No. 155, A. Y. M.; also, Excelsior Lodge, No. 46, I. O. of O. F.; Palestine Encampment, No. 51, I. O. of O. F.; and Perseverance Beneficial Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their late Brother, on Sunday, June 2, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 1226 Coates street. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

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LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

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WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD
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FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a very *few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adopted by Lillie, in the Chilled-iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Little, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.
Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—
GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.
It is our opinion that it cannot by be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.
And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.
Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.
And their principal Iron Workers so certify:
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The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, out if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-Iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATION LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867.

Democracy Exhibiting Itself in Maryland.

The Democratic party has full control of the Constitutional Convention now in session in the State of Maryland for the revision of the Constitution of that State. Some time ago the Convention, in deference to the more enlightened and just sentiment of the times, adopted a section providing that the testimony of witnesses should not be affected by the color of their complexions. This provision is so just in itself, that the mass of people are already wondering how the opposite practice could ever have maintained itself in any civilized community for a single day. It was one of the outgrowths of slavery, and a good illustration of the barbarism of the system. But it seems that our Maryland Democrats are already alarmed at the progress they have made, and have hastened to retrace their steps by providing that the clause giving equal rights in the matter of testimony may, at any time, be annulled by the Legislature. With equal propriety they might remit to the caprices of the Legislature all of those fundamental rights which are usually so carefully guarded in the organic laws of our States. The right to testify oneself, or to have the testimony of others, without reference to the accident of complexion, is a sacred right, and as necessary to the welfare of the individual as any right that we can conceive of. To deny this to any man is to deny him the necessary means for the protection of all other rights. But the fraud and imposture which calls itself Democracy in Maryland refuses to intrench this sacred right in the Constitution of the State, but leaves it at the mercy of a mere majority in the Legislature. This is a proceeding eminently worthy of the party that murdered our brave Union soldiers in the streets of Baltimore in 1861. They evidently nourish the delusion of a national reaction which may allow them once more to make merchandise of the bodies and souls of men, and hence they desire to leave the door open for the re-establishment of all the adjuncts of the infernal system. On Tuesday Mr. Peters, a delegate, said that he had received a letter from Charles O'Conor, of New York, in which he expressed the opinion that slavery has never been lawfully abolished, and that the amendment to that effect has no place in the Constitution. And although the Convention some time since passed an article declaring that slavery should not be re-established in the State, they have already modified it so as to declare that, slavery having been abolished by the United States, compensation is due therefor from the United States; and they may very likely go still further, as they have done in regard to the matter of giving evidence, and leave the question to the action of the Legislature.

The Democratic party, as a party, is still in the hands of men whose faces are turned backwards, reactionists of the worst stamp—men who have no faith in human rights (except for themselves), no sympathy with progress, no true comprehension of the times in which they live. In Maryland and Kentucky they can exhibit themselves in their true character. It is well for the people of other States to look and to learn.

Is Mexico Capable of Self-Government?

There seems to be an impression that the fall of the Mexican monarchy has secured for our sister country a republican form of government, and that the unity of power has been gained by the capture of the ill-fated Maximilian. Such was the first idea inspired by the news of the termination of the empire; but a moment's thought will show us that our unfortunate neighbor is no nearer peace and order than she was when the Emperor and Juarez divided the country, and waged a war semi-barbarous in its nature. In fact, it would seem that the Mexican people, having exorcised one demon, have raised seven others, and the last state of that people is worse than the first. It is a matter of impossibility for the Americans to keep the run of the Generals who are celebrated across the Rio Grande. Every week some new guerilla, with a band of desperadoes, appears, claims the title of "General," and considers himself modest if he does not set up a claim to the Presidency. In a short despatch published this morning we find the following celebrities, each of whom is spoken of as though he were as familiarly known to our people as Gladstone, Bismark, or Grant:—"Juarez," "Escobedo," "Canales," "Corona," "Porfirio Diaz," "Marquez," "Guardarrama," "Artellion," and "Miguel Blanco." Now, considering the length of the despatch, we think that this is a pretty good catalogue of heroes; and when we remember that the nation which boasts of all these "generals" has never produced one genius, civil, maritime, or martial, it strikes us that the blind are leading the blind, and that both are in danger of the ditch.

Although the monarchy has not been actually dead over a week, yet the leaders are already quarrelling for power; and it is probable that before a month is past, a reign of anarchy will spread over the whole country. Prowling bands infest the roads, and commit robbery and murder, under the name of patriotism. And if the citizen or stranger escapes these ruffians, he is seized by a higher scoundrel, and has his goods confiscated, because of his inability to pay a *prestamo*. We have no very definite idea what a *prestamo* means, but we only judge from the context, and as we find the Prussian Consul thrown into prison for refusing to pay a *prestamo* of $80,000, and the Prussian, French, Spanish, and English Ministers ditto for a like offense, in regard to a *prestamo* of $1,200,000, and the French Minister's wife treated in the same manner for a like offense, we infer that a *prestamo* is a euphonious way of expressing "black mail," and is not a desirable, although an extremely expeditious means of raising revenue.

From these facts—these levyings of blackmail, imprisonment of envoys, renewing of rebellions, and wholesale destruction of life and property—we must draw the conclusion that Mexico has no Government. It is very well for us, for political purposes, to recognize a Republic *de jure*, when we do not want to recognise a Monarchy *de facto* existing. But when human life is at stake, and no political purpose to be gained by a continuance of this sophism, we should demand that the Government we recognize should be one *de facto*, with sufficient authority to keep order, defend consuls, and punish offenders. And if the Government does not display the necessary power, it behooves us to recall our recognition; and if no Government appears possessed of these requisites, to save the return to anarchy, we must govern it ourselves.

The United States are really responsible for the overthrow of Maximilian. By its course it has tacitly pledged itself to see that no worse fate than that endured under the Empire is in store for the people of Mexico. We are morally bound to keep order. The Mexican people, having had twenty-one revolutions in thirty years, are incapable of governing themselves; and although the details of an interference must be left to the United States Government, yet, with the alternative of anarchy or annexation, we cannot hesitate. The moment the people of Mexico call for our interference, as they undoubtedly will very shortly, it is our duty to save them from the brigands and murderers who crush them, and restore by military force order and quietness to distracted Mexico. When the call comes we do not doubt but it will be promptly answered.

The value and importance of the Erie Canal as a great channel of commerce are seen in the fact that it has already paid a net profit of nearly seven millions of dollars over its original cost, interest on loans, repairs, and running expenses, while the property is more valuable now than ever before.

Flour is tumbling at last, and some of the speculators are coming to grief. One in Ohio has just made an assignment, with liabilities of over $500,000.

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Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless Sewing Machines are destined to gain a pre-eminence.

Eighthly. Because they are easily managed; a novice requires no instruction and but little practice to become as skilful as an experienced operator.

No screw-driver or other tools are used in oiling or cleaning machines.

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Eleventhly. Because they prove superior to the most sanguine expectations.

The most exalted representation is never exaggerated.

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Agents for the sale of Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated single thread Sewing Machines are eminently successful.

Twelfthly. Because every machine sold serves as a "telling advertisement."

No dissatisfaction is ever expressed, but hearty recommendation. [14p

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SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
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Still Further Depression in Prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta.
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 23 and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.

All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
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5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1·25 to $4·50.

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Largest Linen Stock in the City.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,

FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
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WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC AND THEIR PATRONS

That they have reduced the prices of all kinds of GOODS, and they make it a specialty to watch the market prices of all goods in which they deal, and are enabled publicly to assert that they are prepared to sell

ALL KINDS OF SILKS AND DRY GOODS
At the Lowest Market Rates,
AND IN THIS RESPECT
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

Purchasers, by comparing the list of prices elsewhere, can readily be satisfied of the truth of the above assertion. 5 30 31 1 3 5 7

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GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILK FROM AUCTION. SOLD AT GREAT SACRIFICE TO THE IMPORTER.
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PERCALES REDUCED.
FIGURED PIQUE VERY LOW.
WHITE PIQUE AT 50 CENTS, WORTH 75 CENTS.
WHITE PIQUE AT 62½ CENTS, WORTH 87½ CENTS.
MUSLIN AT OLD PRICES.
GOOD BLEACHED MUSLIN, FULL YARD WIDE, 12½, 15, AND 18 CENTS.
SHEETINGS, YARD WIDE, AT 13, 16, AND 17 CENTS.
BROWN MUSLINS VERY CHEAP.
ALL GOODS REDUCED TO PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION
A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED BY

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No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,
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BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.,

Just received, another large lot of the Cheapest and most desirable Goods yet offered this Season, at prices that will defy competition.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Those cheap Black Silks we are selling so low attract attention, prices ranging from $1·50 and upwards.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Splendid assortment of Cloths for Ladies' Sackings, and Black Doeskin and Cassimere for Mens' and Boys' wear, very cheap.
CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS.
20 pieces Chene Poplins, yard wide, for suits, very cheap.
20 pieces Mohair striped at 62½ cents, worth 90 cents.
4 cases Lawns, ranging from 20 cents upwards.
1 case French Percales, 43 cents, worth 75 cents.
20 dozen Balmoral Skirts, large size, $1·50, cheap.
GENTLEMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
A large assortment at reduced prices.
50 dozen Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 87 cents, worth $1.
LADIES, GIVE US A TRIAL.
Drop in and convince yourselves. Our cheap goods and low prices cannot fail to please you. Those who have purchased of us are so well pleased, they want all others to
COME AND DO LIKEWISE.
Our method is evidently becoming popular—ONE LOW PRICE, AND JUSTICE TO ALL.

EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.
P. S.—Another Invoice of Kid Gloves. Beautiful shades. Selling off rapidly. 3 9 3m

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

POINTE DES INDES SHAWLS AND ROTUNDES.
LLAMA POINTES AND ROTUNDES,
PUSHU POINTES AND ROTUNDES,
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
32 wsmtirp] GRENADINE SHAWLS.

STOKES & WOOD,
NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

OFFER ANOTHER CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS, FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS, AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

PLAIN AND PLAID LENOS, 25 CENTS.
OTTOMAN POPLINS, AND BARATHEAS, STEELS AND BROWNS, 37½ CENTS.
CREPE POPLINS, BLACK AND WHITE, BLUE AND WHITE, BEAUTIFUL, $1·00.
FINE FRENCH LAWNS, NEAT STYLES, 25, 28, AND 31 CENTS.
GRANITE POPLINS, MOHAIRS, AND MELANGES, FOR WALKING AND TRAVELLING SUITS, THE FINEST SELECTION IN THE CITY.
SCIRRED AND PLAID MUSLINS, JACONETS AND CAMBRICS. 9 7 12t

DRY GOODS.

113 EPSTEIN & HAINES, 113

NOS. 113, 113½ NORTH NINTH STREET
ABOVE ARCH,
PRICE AND WOOD'S OLD STAND.

Great Rush for Bargains.

Will open on MONDAY the greatest bargains offered since the panic of 1857, under our old motto, Never to be Undersold.
SMALL STORE—SMALL RENT—SMALL PROFITS.
Open from A. T. Stewart's great sale in New York, at slaughtering low prices.
DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.
1000 yards Poplins, 25c., cost 50 to import.
500 yards double-width Plaid Poplin, 25c., worth 50c.
1000 yards all the new shades of Mohair and Black Alpacas, 28, 31, 33, 37½c. to $1.
500 yards Blue and White Plaids, 31c., worth 50c.
LINENS CHEAP. LINENS LOW.
500 yards yard-wide Shirting Linen, 25c., worth 50c.
1000 yards fine Linens, 37, 43, 50, 55, 62½c., to $1.
500 dozen all-linen Fringed Towels, 12½, 15, 20, to 37½c.
50 yards yard-wide Brown Linen, 20c., worth 50.
100 dozen all-linen Napkins, $1 50 to $4 50.
500 yards double-width Bird Linen, 25c., worth 50c.
200 pieces all-linen Diapering $1·75, worth $3.
100 pieces fine Bird Linen, 22 to 45c., cheap.
FLANNELS. FLANNELS.
10 pieces fine Canton Flannel, 28 to 31c.
10 pieces fine yard-wide Ballardvale, 50c., cheap.
10 pieces full yard-wide Flannels, 40c.
10 pieces bleached Table Linens 47, 50, 65c., to $1.
GINGHAMS AND CHINTZES LOW.
1000 yards fine Gingham, 12c., worth 25c.
1000 yards best American Prints, 12c.; warranted fast colors.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Bay Mills, Semper Idem, Foresdale, Whitinsville; guaranteed 10 per cent. less than Eighth Street prices.
2 cases best yard-wide Muslin, 12½c.
1 case ⅞ wide Muslin, 11½c.
10 pieces yard-wide Brown Muslin, 10 to 12½c.
20 pieces full 1¼ yard wide Muslin, 21½ to 25c.
10 pieces full 2¼ yards wide Muslin, as good as Waltham, 50c.
HOSIERY CHEAP. GLOVES LOW.
500 pair full regular made Half Hose, 25c.; selling over town at 50.
100 pair Gents' Half Hose, 12½c.; old price.
Ladies' Hose, 12½c.; full regular, 4-4.
Spring shades of Lisle Thread, Buff, and other colors, 20c. up to 4 c.
Children's Gloves, 10c.; cheap.
Children's Hose, 12½ to 15c.; a bargain.
1000 yds. yard-wide Chintz, 25 to 75c.
GREAT BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS.
1000 yds. Plaid Nainsook, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, up to 50c., from A. T. Stewart's sale last week; cheap.
100 pieces fine White Cambric, 12½c.
Self-finish Cambric and Jaconets and Swiss, 18, 20, 22, 25 to 50c.
1000 yds. Nainsook Muslin, 12½, 16, 20, 22, 25 to 50c.; bargain.
WHITE PIQUE AND MARSEILLES, LOW.
50 pieces Pique, 87½, 45, 50c. to $1.
Open on Monday, 25 Marseilles Counterpanes, full 3 yards long, $6·50, cost $12 to import; cheap.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, LOW.
100 pieces All-wool Cassimere—must be sold—50, 62½, 68, 75, 85, 95c. to $1·25.
All the goods are half the cost of importation.
New Shades double-width Sacking, $1·37½; cost $2·50 to import.
100 dozen Boys' Colored Bordered Hdkfs., 6c.
All the new shades of Kid Gloves, $1·75; better than Jouvin's, selling on Eighth street at $1·25.
Give us a call. Our motto is—"Small Profits and quick Sales, and turn the nimble sixpence often."
All goods marked in plain figures.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,
Nos. 113 and 113½ N. NINTH Street,
1t Late of the firm of Owen Evans & Co.

MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

LLAMA POINTES.

Black Llama Rotondes, fine qualities.
Black Llama Pointes, low to fine grades.
Pusher Lace Pointes and Bornous.
Black Barege and Grenadine Shawls.
White Barege and Tamaritne Shawls.
Fine stock of ring and summer shawls.
500 Shawls, all new, $5·00 to $9·00.

SILK SACQUES.

Elegant Silk Sacques, for good custom.
Prices reduced on Cloaks and Man'les.
Cloth Cloaks for Evening Wear.
Cloak Room full of Stylish Garments.

BLACK IRON BAREGES.

Single width and 2 yards wide Hernani.
Extra large mesh best quality Iron Barege.
English Black Grenadine, one case, 81 cents per yard.
Black Figured and Striped English Grenadines.
Black Silks, a magnificent Stock, $1·20 up.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50 55, 62, 65 cents, etc.
Black Mohairs, 75, 88 cents, $1·00, to finest imported.
Black Tamise and Wool Delaines.

WALKING SUITS

Of light Chene Mixtures, very much worn.
All the new materials for these, 37½ cents to per yard.
75 cent Melanges, in all the new shades.

CASSIMERES.

75 cent new lot tip-top Cassimeres. (1 2 stuthip
$1·00 and $1·25 Cassimeres are unequalled.
Fine Coatings and Pantaloonery.
Linen Drills and Duck, low to best imported.
Men's Wear, stock very complete and prices right.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,
Great Novelties in Dress Goods,
COMPRISING IN PART:

50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.
Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere.
Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1¼ yard black Glacie for Dresses, equal to silk in appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All the leading makes of SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

SWISS EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
CAMBRIC EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
Just opened a very large assortment of each of the above desirable goods, much better than usual for the price.
8-4, 10-4, 12-4 SILK ILLUSION.
Just received, a case of fine quality, 2, 2½, and 3 yards wide Silk Illusion, at reduced prices.
PLAID ORGANDIE MUSLIN, 5-4.
Invite special attention to this exceedingly beautiful Muslin, for bodies, dresses, etc.
FANCY STRIPED DRESS MUSLIN,
One yard wide, 50c. per yard, recent $1 goods.
SATIN PLAID NAINSOOK,
62 cents; finest goods imported.
A very large assortment of White Goods, for the warm season, at very low prices.
WORNE'S,
11 No. 36 N. EIGHTH Street.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 2 9 1m4p*

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 2m4p*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—There are comparatively few people who are aware of the many beautiful improvements that are being put up all over the city. Especially in that section lying west of Broad street, and between Arch and Pine streets, is this spirit of improvement particularly visible. Most of our citizens remember the old riding school of Madame Minna, in Arch street, west of Broad. For many years it held its place in spite of the beautiful dwellings that went up all around it. But in the course of time it had to succumb to the march of improvement, and now a couple of splendid brownstone front dwellings mark the spot where the old school had stood for so many years. Just above these houses an old-fashioned dwelling had its white front torn away, and with the addition of about fifteen feet to the north end, is being rapidly transformed to a beautiful double-fronted modern dwelling. As we go westward, we find rows of beautiful dwellings that are going nearer and nearer to the river. Open lots when we were boys, not many years ago, are now built up with residences that any city might be proud of. The only place that does not seem to be improving very fast in the section marked out is Market street, from Broad street to the Bridge. In Nineteenth street, between Market and Chesnut, on the west side a whole nest of small houses have been torn down and new buildings are going up to replace them, that will be more suitable in that neighborhood.

On Chesnut street a number of improvements have been put up lately. Between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, on the north side, a magnificent brown stone double-fronted building is being rapidly put up. On the south side of the street, above Twentieth, a couple of beautiful four-story brick houses, with brown stone finishings, have been erected. On Walnut street, west of Twentieth, a large number of the finest class of buildings have been erected. Some of these are almost palatial for their beauty of design and finish. Amongst them we cannot help mentioning the mansion of Mr. John Rice, at the southwest corner of Twentieth and Walnut streets. It is built of white marble, with rough finish to the walls, and with beautiful ornamentation to the windows and doorways. It is three stories in height, and has a Mansard roof.

A Seventeenth and Pine streets a new grammar school house is being erected. It is built somewhat upon the plan of the school building at Twentieth and Coates streets, but will be much handsomer in its finish and general appearance. The contractors, Messrs. Thomas & Brothers, are pushing the work rapidly forward; and it is expected that, by the close of the year, it will be ready to turn over to the use of the city for school purposes. It was commenced early in April, and already the lower courses have been laid, and in three months it will be ready for the plasterer.

On Locust street, just above the Academy of Music, another school house is being put up. It will not be as large or complete as the above, but will still be a handsome structure. It will be of dressed stone, and three stories in height. Mr. Smith Hughes is the contractor.

On Seventeenth street, just below Spruce, three brown stone-fronted dwellings are going to be put up.

On Pine street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, on the north side, a whole row of modern brown stone-fronted dwellings are being built to correspond in appearance with those on the opposite side.

In Spruce street, above Twentieth, William Grubb is putting up several splendid brownstone fronted dwellings. It would take a column, indeed, to enumerate the many handsome improvements that are being made in the fashionable section of our city. The general character of all the buildings that are being put up are of the highest degree of merit, and tend to beautifying our city.

MAY WEATHER—A THERMOMETRICAL STATEMENT.—We give below a statement of the range of the thermometer for all the days of the month of May, both for the years 1866 and 1867. The two warmest days in each year were May 13, 1866, when the thermometer marked 83 degrees, and May 29, 1867, when the mercury rose to 89.

	May, 1866. 6 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.		May, 1867. 6 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.
1	49	55	52	1	59	68	66
2	46	55	57	2	48	61	63
3	44	52	55	3	42	46	53
4	45	61	65	4	42	56	56
5	53	65	66	5	47	61½	68
6	56	67	68	6	53	73	77
7	53	65	67	7	54	60	63
8	53	70	73	8	51	57½	52
9	62	70½	75	9	48	58	64
10	58	71	75	10	53	62	67
11	60	63	75	11	56	69	70
12	60	72	76	12	59	65½	69
13	65½	80	83	13	56	70	69
14	49	58¼	64	14	61	73	71
15	55	63	66	15	56	64	67
16	59	74	79	16	54	64	67
17	51	52	53	17	50	61	67
18	52	57	59	18	53	61	60
19	57	73	75	19	54	63½	69
20	62	74½	77	20	53	59	60
21	62	73½	70	21	53	51	53
22	50	56	60	22	54	63	60
23	47	60	62	23	52	63	64
24	51	66	70	24	54	66	68
25	56	73	76	25	60	75	79
26	57	74	73	26	68	74	75
27	66	76	80½	27	57	67½	72
28	67	67	66	28	65	77½	81
29	57	57	57	29	71	85	89
30	51	65½	68	30	65	74	80
31	58	74	78	31	65	67	71

MACHINE SHOP AND BOARDING-HOUSE BURNED—AN EXCITING SCENE.—About 1 o'clock this morning the first floor of the large four-story brick structure No. 112 Spruce street, occupied by Mr. John W. Wright as a machine shop and storing warehouse, was discovered to be in flames. Before the alarm could be given the flames made such rapid headway that when the fire companies arrived upon the ground the entire building was in flames. The roofs of the adjoining houses, Nos. 110 and 114, on either side, took fire and were destroyed, as was also a two-story frame building in the rear of No. 112. The whole interior of No. 112 was burned out, and the machinery and everything it contained was entirely destroyed. The building No. 114, which is a large five-storied structure, was occupied by Mr. Frederick Lau as a German boarding-house. The scene that was presented when the alarm of fire was first heard in this house was peculiarly exciting. It was crowded with emigrants, and being awakened from their sleep, they came rushing out pell-mell, in the greatest alarm and confusion. Many of them in their excitement did not take time to dress, but appeared in their night-clothes, regardless of everything and everybody.

Mr. Wright's loss will amount to from $20,000 to $22,000, on which there is an insurance of $4000 in the Royal. As he was forcing his way into the building, some scoundrel relieved him of a pocket-book containing $50. The building belongs to Mr. Michael Smith. The stock in the building No. 110 was damaged by water alone to the extent of $2000. This building is the property of Mr. John Dallett.

TWO YOUNG COLORED THIEVES ENTRAPPED BY THE DETECTIVES.—A short time ago, an old colored man was robbed of $500 in money and a gold watch, while passing through the streets of Washington. The authorities immediately made inquiries as to the whereabouts of the suspected ones, but found they had flown. Telegraphing a description of them to this city, the case was placed in the hands of Detectives Charles S. Smith and Henderson. Yesterday they overtook the worthy couple—spruce, sharp-looking young colored fellows—at Raspberry alley and Locust street. They gave their names as Charles Brown and John Bird. They will be taken to Washington for trial.

MR. B. W. MILLER, Receiving Teller of the First National Bank, was yesterday presented with a handsome gold chain by his fellow-clerks, as a testimonial of their esteem, and a memento of pleasant associations. Mr. Miller withdraws from the institution that he has been connected with since its organization, in order to enter into mercantile business in the city of New York. The numerous business men that have been brought in contact with him in his late position will regret his withdrawal, but he will carry with him the good wishes of all for his success in his new undertaking.

THE PROGRESS OF THE DOG CAMPAIGN.—During the past week but two days were occupied by the authorized persons in catching and waylaying unmuzzled dogs. The results of these two days' labor were the successful kidnapping of 43, but 14 of which were redeemed. Since the inception of this campaign, 290 dogs have been captured.

GEORGE BAKER was arrested about 8 o'clock this morning, in the vicinity of York avenue and Callowhill streets, on suspicion of being concerned in a robbery of a dwelling a short time since. He was held by Alderman Toland in $600 bail to answer.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.—A man that invents a labor-saving machine is a benefactor to his race. By it we secure the results of the labor of a number of individuals through the agency of but one. One of the most remarkable inventions of this class is a machine for cutting teeth and cogs in wodden patterns. The machine is as remarkable for the simplicity of its construction as for the rapidity and thoroughness of the work it performs.

It consists of a shear of length suited to the size of the work to be done, upon which runs the upright with cutter attached. The block which is to have the teeth cut in it is attached to a spindle that projects perpendicularly from a large iron disc that is revolved by hand for the purpose of moving the block around and spacing the teeth. For this purpose the face of the disc is graduated so as to turn the block around any distance as each tooth is cut. The cutter is attached to a holder upon a spindle that runs in an upright guide, and to which the pulley for revolving it is attached. This upright has several motions, so as to enable it to cut the proper bevel upon mitre wheels, and also upon dove-tailing work. It has a lateral motion from right to left to cut the proper bevel upon the teeth themselves, and a motion up and down to cut the proper bevel upon the wheel. The cutter is fed by means of a screw turned from the top of the upright, and the latter is also moved backwards and forwards upon the shear to accommodate different sized work by a screw. We were present at a trial of the machine, and it was perfectly wonderful to see the speed with which the work was done, and the beautiful finish that was given.

They were fit for use as they came from the machine, being perfectly smooth, and every tooth perfectly uniform. The cutter revolves at a speed of 3000 a minute, and the teeth can be cut of any size at the rate of eight or ten a minute. The machine can be seen in operation at any time at the machine shop of Mr. Christian, in the rear of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, above Fourth. We understand that the county rights for this valuable invention are for sale for the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

FIRE IN THE TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the roof of the three-story frame building at corner of Laurel and Brabant streets, occupied as a grocery and ship chandler store by John H. Allen. The rear building, which is a three-story brick, was occupied in first and second floors by Schobert & Cottingham, as a block factory, and the third floor by Close & Evans as a sail-loft. Mr. Allen's loss will amount to $3000. The insurance cannot as yet be definitely ascertained. Messrs. Close & Evan's loss is about $1000 from water. Messrs. Schobert & Cottingham lose $5000.

The fire, which is believed to have been caused by sparks from a chimney, was discovered by William Newell, one of the workmen in the sail-loft. He tried to extinguish it, but it had gained too much headway. Whilst thus engaged he fell from the ladder leading to the roof, and was severely injured.

FIRE LAST EVENING.—About 10½ o'clock last night a fire broke out in a building No. 1218 N. Second street. It is a three-story brick building, occupied on the first floor by Messrs. J. & L. Rheinstrom, liquor dealers; on the second by Mr. L. B. Schneider, engraver, and Mr. S. Bechtold, stove dealer; and on the third by Mr Lewis Ribbatt, dealer in furs. The loss of Mr. Bechtold amounts to $2000. Insured in the Royal and Spring Garden. Mr. Bechtel is fully insured in the same companies. The stocks of the other parties were immaterially damaged.

SLIGHT FIRES.—At 12 o'clock P. M. yesterday a slight fire occurred in the dwelling occupied by John Reichert, at No. 1010 S. Fifth street. No alarm was given. The damage is trifling.

Yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the dwelling-house of Patrick McCafferty, No. 1326 Wheat street, caused by the ignition of matches with which some children were playing.

POLICE STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.—The following are the numbers of arrests made during the month of May, in the various Police Districts:—

District.		District.	
1	202	13	162
2	435	14	48
3	383	15	49
4	209	16	168
5	853	Reserve Corps	142
7	151	Chesnut Hill	19
7	125	Harbor Police	20
8	231	Park Police	46
9	210	Beggar Detectives	60
10	213	Day Sergeants	25
11	179		
12	205	Total	3967

TILL-TAPPERS ARRESTED.—About two weeks since, it is alleged, two boys, named respectively Barnard McGee and Thomas Dornan, entered the tavern of Daniel Foley, Eighth street and Germantown road, and while his attention was diverted abstracted about $5 from the money-drawer, and went off with their booty. Yesterday they entered the same place, and Mr. Foley made a pretext to go upstairs, but only went so far as to have a view of the operations of his pretended customers. He saw Dornan sneak behind the bar and open the money-drawer. Not waiting for further evidence, he came down and caught both lads before they had time to escape. They were committed in default of $500 bail by Alderman Heins.

RETURN OF BISHOP STEVENS.—Last Tuesday Bishop Stevens returned from an extended tour in Europe, undertaken for the benefit of his health. He comes back to us greatly benefited by his travels and relaxation from the arduous duties of his charge. To-morrow he will administer the rite of Confirmation at Grace Church, Twelfth and Cherry streets. Rev. Dr. Suddards, the pastor of the church, will assist. The services will commence at 10½ A. M. This being Bishop Stevens' first appearance since his return, the occasion will be of great interest.

A SUICIDE.—Yesterday, a Mr. Joel Hager, aged fifty-five, informed some of the officers in the vicinity of Brunner's wharf that he intended to take his life. They, not considering him in earnest in the matter, did not take any precaution against the proposed suicide. In the afternoon he jumped from the wharf into the Delaware and was drowned. Upon the body, when recovered, was found a piece of paper, upon which was scrawled, "Take me to my wife." His late residence was at No. 1128 O'Neil street.

A SUMMER RESORT.—It is not every family that can get away from the city during the stifling heat of summer, to pass a month, or a week, or even a day at the seaside. To such the delightful shade and refreshing air of the gardens at Gloucester Point, New Jersey, present a rare and valuable attraction. The place is easily and cheaply accessible, as boats leave the wharf at the foot of South street every three quarters of an hour during the day.

DISORDERLY.—One Mr. Morrison was taken into custody last night, for being the obstinate proprietor of a disorderly house at Twenty-second and Callowhill street. Arrested with him were two female *habitues*, named Jane Richardson and Mary Gregory, who were held in $400 bail to preserve the peace. Morrison was held in $800 bail by Alderman Hutchinson to answer at court.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT WORK, "The Domes of the Great Yo-Semite," is to be exhibited next week in the south-east gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts. In New York the special exhibition of this magnificent painting has been extremely successful, and we presume that our art lovers will be glad to learn that the "Domes" will soon become the grand attraction at the Academy.

A LITTLE MALICIOUSNESS, indulged in by John Wispert, was productive of a little disturbance. Wispert went into a beer saloon on Otis street, and after jocosely remarking that beer would be acceptable without any personal outlay, became angry at a spirited contradiction. A fight ensued, in which it is proper to say John came off conqueror. Aldermon Clouds held him in $800 bail to answer at Court.

DISHONEST DOMESTICS.—Martha and Priscilla Wooden, two colored young women, were arrested last night at No. 723 Hubbel street. They are charged with having stolen, from a house where they were employed as servants a quantity of jewelry. Alderman Tittermary committed them, in default of bail, to answer at Court.

A LITTLE BOY MISSING.—A little boy named Mirtil Moyer, aged twelve years, left his home, No. 537 York avenue, yesterday afternoon, and has not since been heard from. He wore, when last seen, a brown spotted felt hat, brown jacket, and dark pantaloons. Any information of his whereabouts will be most gratefully received by his father, Mr. Michael Moyer.

A SERIOUS FALL.—A little boy named Thos. Robbins fell from the second-story window of an unfinished building, on Grape street, this morning, and was seriously and, it is supposed, fatally injured. He was taken to the Hospital for treatment.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—

Easily verified by examination, which we respectfully invite:—

1. We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, extending through from No. 518 Market street to No. 511 Minor street, and occupied exclusively by ourselves.

2. Our building, having been constructed by us for our own exclusive occupancy, and for the business to which it is entirely devoted, unites all the conveniences and appliances which have been found necessary or desirable.

3. We have an ample cash capital, enabling us to make *all purchases for cash*, and giving us a selection, at the most favorable prices, from the markets of the entire world. IN THIS PARTICULAR WE HAVE ADVANTAGES SHARED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE. *This fact is well known to the entire business community.*

4. We sell goods for cash only, which, though it restricts our business to those prepared to purchase in that way, enables us to give them such advantages as no house doing a different business can possibly offer.

5. A business experience of a quarter of a century has informed us fully of the wants of the public and of the best way to meet them. We have introduced such improvements as have from time to time been found necessary, nearly all of which have been originated by us, and many of them adopted by other houses in our business, so that long published accounts of "systems of doing business" need not convey to the public an idea of anything new or peculiar, as the whole of such accounts are an almost verbatim description of methods which were mostly originated by us, and have been in use in our establishment for years.

6. We employ the best and most experienced Cutters and Workmen in making up our goods—the style, fit, and make of which are unsurpassed.

7. All persons, whatever may be their physical peculiarities (unless deformed), can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, in most cases better than by goods made to order, and at prices 25 to 50 *per cent. lower.*

8. Our business is large and constantly increasing, enabling us to keep the largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of fresh goods, replacing those sold.

9. For reasons already enumerated, we can and do sell at prices *guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

10. All goods when offered for sale are represented to be exactly what they are.

11. When buyers are, for any reason, dissatisfied with a purchase made, if reported within a reasonable time, we pledge ourselves, by exchange, refunding of money, or otherwise, to give full satisfaction in every case, and request that all such may be reported to us for adjustment.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

Some People Don't Know!
Some People Don't Know!
Some People Don't Know!
Some People Don't Know!

How Cheap we sell
How Cheap we sell
How Cheap we sell
How Cheap we sell
How Cheap we sell

Men's and Boys' Clothing
Men's and Boys' Clothing
Men's and Boys' Clothing
Men's and Boys' Clothing
Men's and Boys' Clothing

Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make

And Beautiful Style.
And Beautiful Style.
And Beautiful Style.
And Beautiful Style.
And Beautiful Style.

Come and see it.
Come and see it.
Come and see it.
Come and see it.
Come and see it.

NOTE THE FACT.—*We take pride in having the largest assortment to select from that can be found in Philadelphia, and the public may rest assured that our Goods are superior to the ordinary class of Ready-Made Clothing, and every article we sell is reliable in every respect.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NOTICE TO THE CLOTHING MEN OF THE CITY AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.—*We are just opening Linen Sacks, Dusters, and Alpaca Coats by the thousand, and have had them made up in beautiful style expressly for our own sales. By reason of the large quantities we manufacture, we believe Tailors can do better in buying them of us than in making them up; they can always have them fresh and just such sizes as sales require.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

'Tis summer, glorious summer,
Behold the glad green earth!
How from its grateful bosom
The herbs and flowers spring forth!

Let us imitate Nature, in our gratitude to the coming season, by being clad in a new seasonable suit from Charles Stokes and Co.'s First-class Clothing Establishment, under the Continental.

OVER one hundred patterns of Ice Pitchers. Also the largest stock of Silver-Plated Ware to be found in Philadelphia, at the old stand of John O. Mead & Sons, N. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.

ICE PITCHERS.—New and elegant designs. The largest stock in the world to select from. Also the largest stock of Silver-Plated Ware to be found in Philadelphia, at the old stand of John O. Mead & Sons, N. E. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets.

EVERY FAMILY should have one of the magnificent Ice Pitchers in Silver-Plated Ware, manufactured under the immediate supervision of the old firm of John O. Mead & Sons, N. E. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets.

SPLENDID Silver-Plated Ice Pitchers. Also, the largest stock of Silver-Plated Ware to be found in Philadelphia, at the old stand of John O. Mead & Sons, N. E. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets.

ICE PITCHERS.—Over one hundred different styles in Silver-Plated Ware. Also, the largest stock of Silver-Plated Ware to be found in Philadelphia, at the old stand of John O. Mead & Sons, N. E. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING of all kinds, at the cheapest rates, by JONES & THACHER, No. 510 Minor Street.

LAWN SCYTHES, GRASS HOOKS, SNATHS, Whetstones, Rakes, Pitchforks, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE INDIA-RUBBER HANDLE TO TABLE cutlery is the best handle for hot water or hard usage. Their use during the past eight years has thoroughly proved this. For sale at the Hardware store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

IF NOT CONVENIENT TO A TINSMITH, Carpenter, or other mechanic who repairs leaking roofs, you may readily do it yourself, with Stead's Elastic Water Proof Cement, or by using it as a paint for roofing, railing, or other metallic articles exposed to the weather, will add years of durability to them by protection from corrosion. For sale, wholesale or retail, by the agents, TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

GREAT LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

OBENCHAIN'S
UNIVERSAL GEAR CUTTER AND COG DRESSER,

For Cutting and Dressing FROM WOOD all kinds of Core Spur, Bevel, and Mitre Wheels, now in operation at the Machine Shop of

JOSEPH CHRISTIAN,
IN THE REAR OF GOLDSMITH'S HALL,
LIBRARY STREET.

The slow process of making Patterns perfectly overcome. One machine will do the work of forty men, making perfectly-shaped and accurate-spaced teeth and core points, and smoother running gear than can possibly be got up by hand.

Rights for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Southern States. Apply at No. 413 COMMERCE Street, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. 6 1 3t

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES
THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.
PERFECTLY DRY.
ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. 6 1 3mthsm
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

KELTY CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESTNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW SHADES.
SWISS, FRENCH, NOTTINGHAM, AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD.
WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES.
WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
4 29 mths26trp] 723 CHESTNUT St.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
Dead-sure against MOTHS. Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

MISSING—SINCE YESTERDAY, 31st ULT., a young LAD, between twelve and thirteen years of age; dressed in dark clothing, and wore a brown spotted felt hat; by name MIRTIL MOYER. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded by his Parents, No. 537 YORK Avenue, between Green and Buttonwood streets. 1*

REMOVAL.—BANKS, DINMORE & CO. have removed their SCALE MANUFACTORY from FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, to Messrs. ABBOTT & CO.'S old stand, northwest corner of NINTH and MELON Streets, Philadelphia. 6 11 13 15 4t

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20. 5 16 1m*4p
MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
WEST CHESTER TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:25, and 10:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.
City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Eleventh and Market streets half an hour before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:20 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, 5 27 General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROADS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF LINES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
On and after MONDAY, June 3, 1867, Trains for New York will leave as follows:—
West Philadelphia depot, via Connecting Railway, by Washington and New York through trains, at 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Fare, West Philadelphia to New York, including fare of Connecting Railway, $4 25.
Returning, will leave New York, foot of Courtlandt street, for West Philadelphia, at 8:40 A. M. and 12 Noon.
The 6:30 P. M. train from West Philadelphia will run daily.
Leave Kensington depot at 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 Night. Fare, $3.
Returning, will leave New York, foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 Night.
The 6 P. M. train from New York will run daily.
Leave Walnut street wharf at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M., via South Amboy. At 8 A. M., via Jersey City.
Returning, will leave New York, from Pier No. 1 North River, at 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and from foot of Courtlandt street at 1 and 4:30 P. M.
Emigrant Line at 5 P. M., via South Amboy.
Returning, will leave New York, Pier No. 1 North River, at 4 P. M.
The Line leaving Kensington Depot for New York, at 6:45 P. M., will be discontinued after Sunday, June 2, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
May 28, 1867. 5 31 4t

NOTICE.—BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY, CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after MONDAY, June 3, 1867, the Morning Line now leaving at 7:30 will leave Kensington Depot at 8 o'clock A. M. for Trenton, Lambertville, Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, and making direct connection with the D. L. & W. R. R. and Erie Railroad for all points in Northern Pennsylvania and New York State.
5 31 4t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 17 3tp

EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL.
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
S. E. CORNER SECOND AND MARKET STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOM WORK.
AGENTS FOR OILED CLOTHING.
5 20 thstf
EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.

CLARET WINE.
500 CASES
HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES CLARET
Our Own Importation and Bottling,
FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE BUYER,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthsp] PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

A. W. FABER'S
CELEBRATED
SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,
TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
MOSS & CO.,
(AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.)
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.
X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1map

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The End of Judge Kelley's Southern Tour.

His Arrival in Washington This Morning—Effects of his Visit to the South—Prospects of Reconstruction, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 1.

Judge Kelley arrived here this morning from Richmond, and will leave this afternoon for Philadelphia. In Richmond yesterday afternoon he was waited on by a committee of citizens, including Messrs. Hunnicutt, Bardwell, and others, who desired him to make an address there, but he declined, as it would interfere with prior engagements, and besides he was very much exhausted from prolonged speaking and rapid travelling within the last week in North Carolina and Georgia.

While in Richmond he called on General Schofield, who cordially welcomed him to the city, and hoped he would remain a few days and address the citizens, but Judge Kelley declined, assuring General Schofield, as he did the citizens' committee, that he would return in a few weeks, and give the citizens of Richmond an opportunity to hear him.

Invitations were also then received from Raleigh, Goldsboro, Lincolnton, and other points in North Carolina and Virginia; but a long absence from home, and the necessity for rest, compelled Judge Kelley to decline them, promising that he would visit those places and make a fall campaign.

His tour has produced great good in the South, by promoting a more friendly feeling on the part of the unreconstructed, who have assured him repeatedly that if he represented the extreme radicals of the North, they could find little objection to the platform which he laid down under the motto of "Union and Liberty;" and many of those warmest in hospitality, and most earnest for reconstruction on sound republican principles, were those who had been our most bitter and active enemies, and who fought against us.

General Pope's official report of the Mobile riot, with Shepherd's statement, fully confirms the accuracy of the reports furnished by your correspondent at the time of the occurrence.

The report in Southern papers that General Pope intimated to Judge Kelley that he should not speak in Augusta, as there had been political speaking enough in that district, is utterly false, as General Pope received Judge Kelley very courteously at Atlanta, and suggested that he should speak in Augusta, and other points in Georgia. But Judge Kelley declined, as his engagements in North Carolina could not be interfered with. Mayor Blodget, of Augusta, also invited him to stay and make a speech there, but it was reluctantly declined, for the reasons stated.

The Election Next Monday.

There is great excitement here in regard to the municipal election on Monday, when the negroes vote for the first time, and General Grant will have a cavalry force in readiness to co-operate with the police should there be rioting at any of the polls.

Trouble is particularly anticipated in the Fourth Ward, where there is much animosity existing between the Irish and the colored people.

The result of the registration of the voters of this city, completed last night, shows 9732 whites and 8212 blacks, or a total of 18,004, and of a white majority of 1580 of the white voters; a sufficient number are Republicans to insure a Republican victory on Monday.

The Ram Stonewall Jackson.

The price paid for the ram Stonewall Jackson is four hundred thousand dollars, and it will be fitted up at the Washington Navy Yard.

Japs to Learn Gunnery.

The Japanese Commissioners have asked for some ordnance-men to go out in her to teach the Japanese gunnery, and to show them how to cast cannon.

Conover's Case.

In the Criminal Court to day, Judge Fisher directed a further stay of execution of the sentence of Sanford Conover, convicted of perjury in the case of assassination conspiracy testimony.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 1.—James R. Purnell, who was tried recently at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md., for the murder of L. J. Richardson, has been acquitted.

The Episcopal Convention, which finally adjourned yesterday, agreed to divide Maryland Diocese into three Dioceses, provided the measure is sanctioned by the next general Convention.

It is now understood that the Constitutional Convention will remodel the entire judiciary of this State, so as to place all judicial tribunals in the hands of the present dominant party.

Movements of Troops.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Major-General Butterfield sent off 300 recruits to California, by a mail steamer to-day, under the charge of General Jefferson C. Davis. It is understood that more recruits are needed to fill the requisitions for California. Two or three hundred more will be sent by the next steamer.

Explosion of a Steamer.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—The steamer St. Marys exploded yesterday morning. Several persons were scalded, one badly.

A VERY SLIGHT CONFLAGRATION—SOME EXCITEMENT AND AN ANCIENT RESORT.—Last night the inmates of a little dwelling (No. 1422 North Front street were startled and dismayed when they learned that their home was threatened with certain destruction. By energetic movements and a concert of action, aided by friends and neighbors, furniture was as speedily defaced and demolished as could be possibly expected at such an exciting epoch, when something dreadful was anticipated but nothing could be seen. A flame of the devouring element was finally seen curling up through the battered shingles of the dilapidated roof, when the alarm of fire was given. No engines arriving the Sergeant of the 10th District arrayed his men in a line extending to a friendly pump, and by the old method of passing buckets to and fro the conflagration was vanquished, but not till the heroic and courageous Sergeant, hearing that something valuable was threatened with sure destruction, rushed into the house, groped through the loft and finding nothing, returned in no amiable mood, as his beard on his face was completely singed by the adventure.

The loss by the fire was fifty dollars, a head of hair, and good feelings.

A MASS CONVENTION.—A call has been issued for the convening of all who believe that generous sentiment and sound policy demand justice to the black man, to assemble in mass convention at Temperance Hall, Trenton, New Jersey, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon. Distinguished speakers are expected to be present, and the colored man will be ably

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXXII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

May.

Monday, 27.—Jefferson Davis puts up with an eminent Canadian under his own roof, while all of the Canadians are disposed to put up with Mr. Davis under the circumstances.

Tuesday, 28.—General Pope removes the Mayor of Mobile on account of his turning the care of the city over to the Head of Police during Judge Kelley's visit. General Pope doesn't approve of the Mayor's *garde mobile*.

Wednesday, 29.—Capture of a million by Juarez, with four thousand Mexicans at Queretaro. Being a Max-milian, his keep was not heavy on the commissary department.

Thursday, 30.—Meeting of City Councils. They entertain a proposition to paint the street lamps with advertisements, so as to make those comparatively useless structures give some light to the citizens.

Friday, 31.—Inauguration of a statue of Clay at Louisville, Ky. Some of the Rebels in Maryland are agitating the question of having one of Mudd.

June.

Saturday, 1.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor having joined the Horticultural Society, notifies his acquaintances that he will hereafter give the cold shoulder to all "dead-beets."

THE HAUGHTY CULTURAL HALL.

GRAND CONVOCATION OF DEAD BEETS AND OTHER VEGETABLES.

"RUSTY-COATS" AND "MAIDEN-BLUSHES" ON EXHIBITION.

Last Wednesday evening was the time fixed for the opening of the new Horticultural Hall, at the corner of Broad and Westmoreland streets. At the time of our visit the building could be seen at a good advantage.

THE ORNAMENTAL ENTRANCE

is certainly appropriate and chaste. Mr. Manglewurtzel, the architect, "laid himself out on the ornaments," so we are told by one of the Committee, and we thought we could discover something that looked like the gentleman stuck in the doorway as we went up the steps.

The decorations of the Hall were elaborate and pleasing. When filled with the audience the decorations show off at a great advantage. On one hand met your eye a broad expanse of

VERDANT PLAINS,

and on the other rose a background of the purple peaks of the Andes, interspersed with rushing waterfalls and flowering plateaus.

At the base of the mountains the head-waters of great rivers are seen winding their way through an undulating country back behind the refreshment stand. At the point where the painted stream touches the foreground, will be introduced

A COUPLE OF GENUINE WATERFALLS

from the real Schuylkill, such as are seen every afternoon around Fairmount Basin. On either side of this scene is tastefully arranged an umbrella stand and an iron dog.

A COLLECTION OF EVERGREENS

extend all around the room, extending from one end to the other, and reaching in their verdancy from the floor to the ceiling.

At each side of the stage, on the main floor of the hall, is constructed a "right" and "left" Bower, and the suit is Hearts and Diamonds, as it always is, and always will be. (N. B.—Those whose motto is "No Cards," are not expected to understand this delicate joke on the part of the architect.) Beginning with these Bowers, and extending the whole length of the hall, is a range of Booths and Clarkes, with a display of fancy articles in general. The numerous niches in the wall, probably occasioned by the builder running out of stone and mortar, is filled in with urns and flowers. There is sufficient room in the Hall for the Society to urn their reputation.

In the centre of the Hall a large iron fountain has been erected, and when the fountain is at work it will be so easy and graceful in appearance that people will think it is only a playing.

The mottoes around the room were both striking and appropriate. Among them there were such as "In Onions there is strength," and "You may cry Peas! Peas! but there is no Peas." This was over the refreshment stand. And "Even gold is valued according to its Carrots," and many others in this style, which showed considerable taste on the part of the ladies who got up the mottoes on this occasion.

At one end of the Hall was a model of the

ORIGINAL VEGETARIANS,

whose existence, as a class, has done so much to forward the Society and create an interest in its doings. These models, we were told, were taken from life before they were full grown, and should not have been taken so early. They were in the habit, when alive, of laying in a hot bed in winter time, and never thought of springing up while it was cold. In addition to these there was a model of a Bat and a Ball caught by a gentleman of this city on the fly. The bat is certainly a curious specimen of the species, and we think the Academy of Natural Sciences ought to possess it. Some Firemen's equipments were there also on exhibition, and the sad question continually occurs, on looking at them, "Where are the b'hoys that used to fill and fight in them?" Like the red Injun of the forest, the tribe of the fire ingine savage is fast passing away!

Repairing to the banqueting-room, we were regaled by an address by D. Rod Kneeking, Esq., S. P. (some punkins), the President of the Society.

THE PRESIDENT'S PIECE.

The pleasing duty has been assigned to me of congratulating you on the completion of the building, which at one time looked so dark on account of the strike among the masons, and in the name of this Society, to bid you a hearty welcome, such as have paid for their tickets, within its spacious and thick-set walls. That this hall was greatly needed to occupy this lot, the removed ash-heap and departed remains of many a dead cat and dog fully testify, and to erect a beautiful building like this on this piece of ground is surely causing the Wilderness to blossom like the Peony.

A voice suggested "The Rose!" The President said "No," he would stick to his first remark; that if he listened to suggestions he would forget his speech, and get off.

For forty long years—no longer, however, he was happy to say, for the interest of the Society, than any other forty years—this useful Society has been running around like a dog without a muzzle in dog days—(great cheering)—in search of a proper place to lay down and *blow*—(cries of "Joke! Joke!")—and now he was happy to say that they had found a place where they could not only "blow," but keep in "full bloom." Here an unruly boy shouted out, "And go to seed." (Laughter.)

The President said, very good naturedly, "That that boy must be pruned, he was branching out too rapidly." (Laughter.)

For forty long years, continued the President, this Society has had no permanent location or abode, but has been like the Wandering Jew. It has been grafted on and rooted out of every hall in this city, until now we are transplanted on this spot, and we are very glad to think we have come up so well this spring. (Cheers.)

For forty long years, continued the President, has it rained rent and other bills innumerable on our poor Ark, almost swamping our craft, until now we are landed safely to-night on our own Ararat. (Cheers.)

For forty long years we have wandered through this desert of a city, with no abiding place, with nothing to eat or drink but the Manna and Water of our Annual Exhibitions, until we have now arrived at this promised land, which your own eyes see to-night overrunning with the milk and honey of humanity. (Great laughter, and sensation among the ladies.)

For forty long years—here the gong sounded for supper, when the speaker made a very short space of time out of his forty years, and in about forty winks, or, as our agricultural neighbor expressed it, in about forty shakes of a sheep's tail, he was at the head of the supper table enjoying the benefit of not being a wanderer now.

The opening was certainly very satisfactory to every one, and the flowers evidently enjoyed it, as they had not shut when our reporter left. We can only close our notice by repeating the motto over the Speaker's chair, which is doubly appropriate to us who see sights on "deed-beet" tickets:—

"NEVER LOOK AT A GIFT HORSE-RADISH WITH YOUR MOUTH."

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 14 cents, worth 18 cents.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20 cents.
9-4 Sheetings, 45 cents; 10-4 Sheeting, 50 cents.
Pillow-case Muslins, 22 and 25 cents.
Scotch Dress Ginghams, 30 cents, worth 40 cents.
All-wool Spring Shawls, $3.
All-wool Tweeds, Boys' Wear, 75 cents.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Power-loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 88 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hankerchiefs
Gloves, etc.
Hosiery at reduced prices.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Shirt Fronts, etc. etc.
White Goods in endless variety.
White Pique, 50 cents. Cord do., 62½ and 75 cents.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75 cents, $1·00. etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
Fine French Percales, 37½ cents per yard.
Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents per yard.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap.
Shirred Muslins, 62½, 95 cents, $1·12½, $1·25, and $1 87½ per yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A cheap lot of Worked Handkerchiefs, from auction.
A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK by the yard,
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard,
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS,
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price,
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TOILANET by the yard,
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP,
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 29 smth3m

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 15 3m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT

STOCK OF CLOTHS,

3-4 AND 6-4 CASSIMERES, COATINGS, AND SACKINGS,

CLOSING OUT CHEAP AT THE CLOTH STORE OF

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO,,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

AND

NO. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET,

5 25 1m* PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 3000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET

Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces,
—Black Guipure Laces,
—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces,
Thread Veils from $2·50,
WHITE GOODS,
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains,
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 40 cents,
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 5 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO,

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

PARIS—SILKS, MANTLES, FANCY GOODS.—AUX VILLES DE FRANCE, 51 Rue Vivienne and 104 Rue Richelieu, near the Boulevards and the Bourse. The largest emporium in Paris. Prices marked in plain figures. English spoken. Dresses made to measure in forty-eight hours. 3 9 s1m*

PARIS:—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, &c. 1 30tf HAUTES NOUVEAUTES

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave or the above port on Saturday, June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Arch street wharf.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie,

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans, Saturday June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port June 1.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, June 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 15 at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Thursday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails, RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, June 12
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, June 22

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin, $115; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7] or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 6 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS

VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

AND

SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 18 tp

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 15

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 24]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases.

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
"Evening Song to the Virgin,"
"La Marseillaise,"
"Home, Sweet Home."
"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, etc.,

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. CLARKE ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

OFFER IN THE

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

2000

FLOOR CLOTHS, ALL LINEN,

AT $1·75.

NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTIONS

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO 939 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

3 20tutharp J. G. FULLER,

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opens for the Season of 1867 on SATURDAY, June 1. Terms for June, $3·50 per day, or $21 per week.

Address

J. F. CAKE, CONGRESS HALL,
5 30 12t Cape Island, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 5 19 1m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT PLANK,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOISTS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden.

BUILDING LUMBER

AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wsm12m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to H. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

J. E. RIDGWAY,
3 21m NO. 57 S. THIRD STREET

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

THE LITTLE COFFIN.

'Twas a tiny rosewood thing,
Ebon bound and glittering
With its stars of silver white,
Silver tablet, blank and bright,
Downy pillowed, satin lined,
That I, loitering, chanced to find,
'Mid the dust, the scent, the gloom
Of the undertaker's room
Waiting empty—all for whom?

Ah! what love-watched cradle bed
Keeps to-night the nestling head?
Or on what soft, pillowing breast
Is the cherub form at rest
That ere long, with darkened eye,
Sleeping to no lullaby,
Whitely robed, and still and cold,
Pale flowers slipping from its hold,
Shall this dainty couch enfold?

Ah! what bitter tears shall stain
All this satin sheet like rain,
And what towering hopes be hid
'Neath this tiny coffin lid?
On whose tablet shall appear
Little words that must be there,
Little words cut deep and true,
Bleeding mother's heart anew—
Sweet, pet name, and aged two.

Oh! can sorrow's hovering plume
Round our pathway cast a gloom,
Chill and darksome as the shade
By an infant's coffin made?
From our arm an angel flies,
And our startled, dazzled eyes,
Weeping round its vacant place,
Cannot rise its path to trace,
Cannot see the angel's face!

WORDS OF WISDOM.

FROM SIDNEY SMITH.

IDLENESS.

If idleness do not produce vice or malevolence, it commonly produces melancholy. Let every man be occupied, and occupied in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die with the consciousness that he has done his best.

FRIENDSHIP.

Life is to be fortified by many friendships. To love and to be loved is the greatest happiness of existence. If I lived under the burning sun of the equator, it would be a pleasure to me to think that there were human beings on the other side of the world who regarded and respected me; I could and would not live, if I were alone upon the earth and cut off from the remembrance of my fellow-creatures.

It is not that a man has occasion to fall back upon the kindness of his friends. Perhaps he may never experience the necessity of doing so; but we are governed by our imaginations, and they stand there as a solid and impregnable bulwark against all the evils of life. Friendships should be formed with persons of all ages and conditions, and with both sexes. I have a friend who is a bookseller, to whom I have been very civil, and who would do anything to serve me; and I have two or three small friendships among persons in much humbler walks of life who, I verily believe, do me a considerable kindness according to their means. I am for a frank explanation with friends in cases of affronts. They sometimes save a perishing friendship, and even place it upon a firmer basis than at first; but secret discontent must always end badly.

CHEERFULNESS.

Persons subject to low spirits should make the rooms in which they live as cheerful as possible, taking care that the paper with which the wall is covered should be of a brilliant, lively color, hanging up pictures or prints, and covering the chimneypiece with beautiful china; a bay window looking upon pleasant objects, and, above all, a large fire whenever the weather will permit, are favorable to good spirits; and the tables near should be strewed with books and pamphlets.

HARDNESS.

Hardness is a want of minute attention to others. It does not proceed from malignity, or a carelessness of inflicting pain, but from a want of delicate perceptions of *those little things* by which pleasure is conferred or pain excited.

HAPPINESS.

The longer I live the more I am convinced that the apothecary is of more importance than Seneca; and that half the unhappiness in the world proceeds from little stoppages from a ditch choked up from food passing in the wrong place, from a vexed duodenum or an agitated pylorus. The deception, as practised upon human creatures, is curious and entertaining. My friend sups late; he eats strong soup, then a lobster, then some tart, and he dilutes these esculent varieties with wine. The next day I call upon him. He is going to sell his house in Dordon, and to retire into the country. He is alarmed for his eldest daughter's health. His expenses are hourly increasing, and nothing but a timely retreat can save him from ruin. All this is the lobster; and when over-excited nature has had time to manage this testaceous encumbrance, the daughter recovers, the finances are in good order, and every rural idea effectually excluded from the mind. Exercise without fatigue; generous living without excess; early rising and moderation in sleeping—these are the apothegms of old women; but if they are not attended to, happiness becomes so extremely difficult that very few persons can attain to it.

EVERY-DAY MAXIMS.

Remember that every person, however low, has rights and feelings. In all contentions let peace be rather your object than triumph; value triumph only as the means of peace.

When you meet with neglect let it arouse you to exertion; instead of mortifying your pride, set about lessening those defects which expose you to neglect, and improve those excellencies which command attention and respect.

If you desire the common people to treat you as a gentleman, you must conduct yourself as a gentleman should to them.

Do not attempt to frighten children and inferiors by passion. It does more harm to your own character than it does good to them. The same thing is better done by firmness and persuasion.

Find fault, when you must find fault, in private, if possible, and some time after the offense, rather than at the time. The blamed are less inclined to resist when they are blamed without witnesses.

Keep up the habit of being respected, and do not attempt to be more amusing and agreeable than is consistent with the preservation of respect.

Don't be too severe upon yourself and your own feelings; keep on, don't faint, be energetic to the last.

If you wish to keep your mind clear and body healthy, abstain from all fermented liquors.

ENGLAND'S PAUPERS.

THE NUMBER OF ABSOLUTE PAUPERS, LUNATICS, AND VAGRANTS IN ENGLAND — INDOOR AND OUTDOOR PAUPERS IN IRELAND.

From the London Globe, May 8.

The return presented to Parliament, on the motion of Viscount Enfield, M. P., discloses a lamentable increase this year in pauperism, as compared with 1866. On the last day of the first week in February last there were in England and Wales 998,404 paupers in receipt of relief, being an increase of 97,012 over the corresponding week of the preceding year, of whom 50,650 were in the metropolis; in the second week of February, 982,273, or an increase of 80,117, of whom 41,364 were in the metropolis; third week, 971,426, or an increase of 68,031—36,450 being in the metropolis; fourth week, 965,404, or an increase of 60,611, of whom 35,845 were in the metropolis. In the last week the number was composed of 818,919 outdoor and 146,485 indoor poor.

The above figures are exclusive of lunatic paupers in asylums and vagrants.

There are, at present, 14,886 parishes, inclusive of the Scilly Islands, in England and Wales, maintaining, or liable to maintain, their own poor; but the above returns refer only to 14,695 of that number; 191 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's act, still under the provisions of the 43d Elizabeth, making no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

From the return called for by Sir H. Barron, it appears that the gross amount expended for the relief of the poor in Ireland, in the year ending 29th September, 1866, was £728,297, as compared with £611,891 in the preceding year. There were in receipt of relief on the last Saturday in January, 1867, 77,422 paupers; in 1866, 68,708; in 1865, 74,287. The 77,422 for this year include 11,307 adult able-bodied paupers, and 903 widows in receipt of out-door relief.

In 1866 the amount of poor rate lodged was £749,757, all other receipts amounting to £8007.

FINANCIAL

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.

5 31m4p

JULY COUPONS WANTED.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FRACTIONAL SHARES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

5 30 10t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,

E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstusm

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 17, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, for excavating and removing the rock and other obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi river at the Rock Island or Upper Rapids, by means of coffer dams and subaqueous blasting or chiselling.

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, etc., and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work. There are about 60,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, distributed unequally at different points on the Rapids, and the work must be done during the low water season, interfering as little as practicable with navigation.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for which they propose to do the work, which will be let as a whole, or in sections of such length as the engineer in charge may determine.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to do the work.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must contain a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions at the Rock Island Rapids," and addressed Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer's Office, corner of Second and Main streets, Davenport, Iowa, where maps, plans, specifications, and quantities of work will be shown to all who wish to examine them for the purpose of making proposals.

By order of the Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, 35th Infantry,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

5 16 17t

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY, GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 31 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

PROPOSALS

NEW PIERS AT MARCUS HOOK, PENNA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
May 22, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of four new piers at Marcus Hook, Delaware River, Penna.

The superstructure of each pier to be of hard and durable stone.

The facing in six courses, of headers and stretchers dovetailed; the rise of each course 2 feet; the cubic contents of blocks varying from 20 to 56 feet; the faces, axe or pean hammer work; beds and joints good joint work; lewis and dowel holes to be drilled if required; backing to be of rubble stone.

The top to be paved with stones from one to two feet in thickness, with good natural face, and jointed to lengths of 5 feet and random widths.

The stone to be delivered at such points, at or near Marcus Hook, and to such persons as may be designated by the proper officer or agent of the United States; and any other material to be deliverable under like conditions.

The cribs upon which the piers are to rest are to be sunk in depths varying from 20 to 24 feet, or thereabouts, at ordinary low-water. Length of each at bottom about 77 feet by 34 in width; at top 74 by 32. To be of hemlock wharf timber, to work 10 inches least dimension.

There will be required for the superstructure of each pier about

7099 cubic feet of hammered facing Stone, giving

2800 superficial feet of face, and 7800 superficial feet of bed and joint work.

1350 cubic feet of paving stone, giving 1700 feet joint work.

600 perches, of 25 cubic feet each, of rubble backing.

For each crib about 18,000 feet face of crib work.

8000 lbs. of iron bolts, etc.

750 perches of rubble filling to be delivered in crib.

Proposals for putting the stone of superstructure of each pier in place must state the rate of labor per cubic yard of facing and paving stone, and per perch of 25 cubic feet for backing with rubble.

All stones to be laid dry, in the best manner, and in accordance with instructions to be given. The rates to cover every expenditure necessary in receiving, caring for, and putting the stones in position.

Proposals for labor for cribs to state the rate per foot of face, measured in the work, and to include every expense of receiving and caring for materials, framing, putting together, and sinking the cribs in proper positions, etc., in accordance with instructions that may be given.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of 20 per centum to be made on any payment made in part for material or labor accepted.

Separate proposals to be made for stone, for lumber, and for iron; also for labor, for masonry, and labor for crib work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for New Piers at Marcus Hook."

Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, June 13, 1867.

Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 23 15t Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 10 23t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 209 S. SIXTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.

REPAIRS OF PIERS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Government Piers at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Separate proposals must be made for timber, for iron, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, and upper houses of piers of white pine; tie timber of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot board measure, as the case may require; the rate per pound of bolts, etc.

All the materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points, at or near Chester, and to such persons as may be designated, and to be subject to inspection and approval before acceptance.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot of face and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place; and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing materials to be used or moved.

All work to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and a deduction of twenty per centum to be made on any payment for labor or material, in case of part payment before the completion of all the work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Piers at Chester."

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

5 30 15t C. SEAFORTH STEWART, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baracoa, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 102 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

AUCTION SALES.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 505 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately,
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

SALE ON MONDAY, June 3,

will include—
Two shares Mercantile Library Co.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased.—Stone Residence and lot of ground, Allen's lane, Twenty-second Ward, near Germantown.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS—Estate of Roger McDonald, deceased.—Two-story brick Tavern and four brick Dwellings, corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, between Walnut and Locust streets.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with 40 acres of land, Church lane, adjoining the city line, 4 miles from Market Street Bridge.
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND LOCUST STREET—Handsome Residence, with side Office and Lot, 34 feet front.
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE—No. 316 South Tenth street.
CHESNUT STREET, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Handsome Modern Residence, Fourth, east of Fortieth street, north side.
SOUTH FIFTH STREET—No. 905 Fairfax place Eleven brick Dwellings and Lot, 42 by 130 feet.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four modern three-story brick Dwellings Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.
Same Estate—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 936 and 938 Ring, now Cross street, below Dickerson street.
Same Estate—Two two-story Dwellings, west side Church, now Otsego street, between Reed and Prime streets.
Same Estate—Brick Messuage and lot of ground, No 2740 Federal street.
Same Estate—Yearly Ground Rent of $62 50.
Same Estate—Eight yearly Ground Rents of $52 each.
Same Estate—Five yearly Ground Rents of $60 each, one of $81, and one of $84. 5 23 9t

Sale on Monday, June 17, will include
THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, S. W. corner of Broad and Thompson streets, 25 feet front, with lot 160 feet deep, built and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences and comforts, bay windows, verandahs, three bath-rooms, laundry, four water closets, solid walnut stairways, etc. etc. [6 12t

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of STEPHEN BENTON, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS', Auctioneers.

On MONDAY, June 3, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following properties, viz:—
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 CARPENTER Street.
All those four certain three-story brick messuages or tenements, with two-story back buildings, together with the lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate Nos. 1122 1124, 1126, and 1128, on the south side of Carpenter street, at the distance of 179 feet westward from the west side of Eleventh street, in the Second Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Have saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers, range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc. Lots each containing in front or breadth on said Carpenter street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with Eleventh street 70 feet, including a certain 4 feet wide alley, running westward into another 4 feet wide alley, leading southward into Camilla street. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $124 66-100 each.
TWO TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 936 and 938 CROSS STREET.
All those two certain lots or pieces of ground, with the two-story brick messuages or tenements thereon erected, situate on the south side of King, now called Cross street, at the distance of 23 feet 5 inches eastward from the east side of Tenth street, in the First Ward of the city of Philadelphia; each containing in front or breadth on the said King street 14 feet, and extending in length or depth southward between lines parallel with the said Tenth street 41 feet 6 inches to a 2 feet 6 inch wide alley. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $20 each.
TWO BRICK AND FRAME DWELLINGS OTSEGO street, above Reed.
All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the two-story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate on the west side of Church street, now Otsego street, at the distance of 88 feet northward from the north side of Reed street in the First Ward of the City of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Otsego street 15 feet, and extending in depth westward 80 feet to a certain 20 feet wide street leading northward from said Reed street, called Dutton street, and rooting on which street said dwelling is erected.
Clear of all incumbrance.
All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the west side of Church street, now Otsego street, at the distance of 103 feet northward from Reed street in the First Ward of the City of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Otsego street 14 feet, and extending in length or depth westward between parallel lines, on the north side 80 feet more or less to a 3 feet wide alley, and on the south side 41 feet more or less to said 3 feet wide alley.
Clear of all incumbrance.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2740 FEDERAL Street.
All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Federal street, between Hampton (now Twenty-seventh) street and Wolbert (now Twenty-eighth) street, in the First Ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of 17 feet 4 inches from a certain one-and-a-half-perch-wide lane, containing in front or breadth on Federal street 16 feet, and extending in depth southward of that width 100 feet to a certain new street called Park street, laid out and opened for public use. Contains 4 rooms and has hydrant in yard.
Clear of all incumbrance.
GROUND-RENTS OF $62 50, $52, $84, $81, and $60 each.
A yearly ground-rent of $2 50, issuing out of a lot of ground, with three-story dwelling thereon erected, situate N. W. corner of Front and Cumberland streets, Nineteenth Ward, 14 feet front by 40 feet deep.
Eight yearly ground-rents of $52. Issuing out of eight lots of ground, each 12 feet front by 40 feet deep, situate on the north side of Cumberland street, above Front street.
A yearly ground-rent of $81. Issuing out of lot of ground 16 feet 6 inches front and 48 feet in depth, S. W. corner of Cumberland and Mascher streets.
Five yearly ground-rents of $60. Issuing out of five lots of ground each 12 feet front by 48 feet in depth, south side of Cumberland street, west of Mascher street.
A yearly ground-rent of $81. Issuing out of lot of ground 16 feet front by 48 feet in depth, situate on the S. E. corner of Cumberland and Mutter streets.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 25 sw3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
VALUABLE RESIDENCE, with SIDE OFFICES, LOCUST Street and WASHINGTON Square.
On MONDAY, June 3, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that handsome brick residence, with side offices and contiguous lots or pieces of ground, situate at the northwest corner of Locust and Washington streets (on the west side of Washington square), in the said city; containing together in front or breadth on said Washington street 38 feet, including 4 feet in front, extending the whole depth of the lot taken off the southernmost part for the purpose of widening Locust street to its present width, and extending in depth 82 feet 6 inches to a 2 feet 6 inches wide alley. Bounded northward by ground of Thomas Tompkins, deceased, westward by the said 2 feet 6 inches wide alley, southward by said Locust street, and eastward by Washington street aforesaid, formerly called Little Seventh street; together with the free and common use and privilege of the said alley. Has two parlors, communicating with two large side offices, wide hall, dining-room, kitchen, sitting-room, five chambers, attics, bath-room, store-room, and large loft. Was erected and finished in the most substantial manner, has every convenience, including heater, low-down grate, range, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, etc. etc. Is in perfect order. The location opposite Washington Square makes it a most desirable residence, and the side offices, corner of Locust street, make it very valuable for a professional gentleman. Immediate possession given.
Clear of all incumbrance.
$10,000 may remain on mortgage, if desired.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 23 22t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE
HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 316 S. TENTH Street.
On MONDAY, June 3, 1867, will be sold, at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that handsome three-story brick residence and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Tenth st., at the distance of 94 ft. northward from the north side of Pine street, in the Seventh Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Tenth street twenty feet, and extending in length or depth westward of that width ninety feet, together with the free use and privilege of a certain alley, three feet in width east and west, and 64 feet in depth north and south, at the distance of 88 feet 2 inches westward from the west side of Tenth street, for a passage-way and water-course at all times forever. Has saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, with high ceilings, and every convenience, and is in perfect order. Immediate possession given.
Clear of all incumbrance.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 23 22t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Estate of ALEXANDER GALLOWAY, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.

Stone Messuage and Lot of Ground, Allen's Lane, Twenty-second Ward, near Germantown.
Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, June 3, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that certain Lot or piece of ground and stone messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on Allen's Lane, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of Philadelphia, bounded by lands of William Smith, John Waters, and Samuel Jones, and containing in front on said Allen's Lane 40 feet, and in depth 220 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances.
By order of the Court,
E. A. MERRICK, Clerk Orphans' Court.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 13 18-6 t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, No. 1252 N. BROAD Street, S. W. corner of Thompson.
On MONDAY, June 17, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that certain four-story Brown Stone Residence, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate at the south-west corner of Broad and Thompson streets, in the Twentieth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Broad street 25 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width on said Thompson street 160 feet to Carlisle street. Has three-story double back buildings and French roof. Was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, with solid walnut stairways; extra conveniences and comforts, large closets, etc., and all waste water perfectly drained into the culvert. Has large saloon parlor, library with bay window, and hall all finished in solid walnut; dining-room, water-closet, and kitchen on the first floor; also, kitchen and laundry with stationary wash-tubs, with hot and cold water, in basement; light, airy, and dry cellar; two large chambers, dressing-room, bath-room and water-closet on the second floor of main building; sitting-room, nursery, bath-room and water-closet in the back building; six chambers on the third floor, and one large room on fourth floor suitable for billiard-room. Also, two iron verandahs opening from the sitting-room and dining-room. Servant's water-closet in cellar, wine-closet, heater, two ranges, stationary wash basins, etc. Is in perfect order throughout.
Clear of all incumbrance.
$15,000 may remain on mortgage, if desired.
Can be seen on application at the office of
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 1 s3t No. 505 WALNUT Street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of STEPHEN BENTON, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.

Modern three-story brick dwellings, Nos 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 CARPENTER Street.
On MONDAY, June 3, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All those four certain three-story brick messuages or tenements, with two-story back buildings, together with the lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128, on the south side of Carpenter street, at the distance of 179 feet westward from the west side of Eleventh street, in the Second Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Have saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers, range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc. Lots each containing in front or breadth on said Carpenter street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with Eleventh street 70 feet, including a certain 4 feet wide alley, running westward into another 4 feet wide alley, leading southward into Camilla street. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $124 66-100 each.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE, CHESNUT Street, east of Fortieth street, West Philadelphia.
On MONDAY, June 3, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that handsome three-story Brick Residence, with double Back Buildings, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the northerly side of Chesnut street, at the distance of 119 feet eastwardly from Fortieth street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Chesnut street 30 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 146 feet to a four-feet wide alley. Has Parlor, Library, Dining Room, and Kitchen on the first floor, and is built and finished throughout in the best manner, with extra conveniences, handsome Mantels, etc. Immediate possession given.
Clear of all incumbrance.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 23s2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
ELEVEN DWELLINGS, FAIRFAX PLACE, No. 903 S. FIFTH Street.
On MONDAY, June 3d, 1867, will be sold at public sale at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
The court of houses known as "Fairfax Place," on the east side of Fifth street, below Christian street, consisting of seven two-story brick and four two-story frame houses, upon lots of ground beginning forty feet south of Christian street; containing on said Fifth street 42 feet more or less, and extending in depth on the north side 135 feet, more or less, and on the south side 124 feet 8 inches, more or less.
Clear of all incumbrance, except an annual ground rent of eighteen shillings, Pennsylvania currency ($2 40), payable to the Swedes' Church. The property is sold to close an estate, and offers a good opportunity for profitable investment.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 23s2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS.
Estate of ROGER McDONALD, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.

Store and Four Dwellings, TWENTY-FOURTH Street, below Walnut.
On MONDAY, June 3, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.
All that certain Lot or Piece of Ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Beach, now Twenty-fourth street, and the south side of a 20 feet wide street called Caldwell street, between Walnut and Locust streets, in the Eighth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on said Beach street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width on said 20 feet wide street 110 feet to another 20 feet wide street. Improvements consist of a two-story brick store and dwelling fronting on Twenty-fourth street, and three three-story brick dwellings, containing three rooms each, and one three-story brick dwelling, containing six rooms, fronting on Caldwell street.
Clear of all incumbrance.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT,
On Wednesday Morning,
June 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales. 6 1 3t

C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 422 COMMERCE Street. 422

REGULAR SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, FANCY AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
On Tuesday Morning,
At 9½ o'clock, in lots suitable for city and country retail storekeepers.
BRASS WOOD SCREWS.
At commencement of sale, 32 gross American Screw Co.'s Brass Wood Screws, ½ to 2½ inches. [6 1 2t

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, New York, May 31, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting of, say about:—

29,000 Woollen Blankets,	30,000 pounds Common Tents,
2,000 Uniform Coats,	25,000 pounds Wall Tents,
350 Great Coats,	20,000 pounds Hospital Tents,
1,000 Sack Coats,	11,000 pounds Shelter Tents,
1,500 Trowers,	248 Sibley Tent Tripods,
600 pairs Stockings,	A lot of Brass articles,
110 Hats,	100 Bed Sacks,
280 Great-Coat Straps,	1,500 Tent Pins,
100 pairs Leggings,	
1,150 Knapsacks,	
2,800 Tent Poles,	
390 Tent Stoves,	

And various small articles of Clothing and Equipage.
Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the Depot which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.
Major-General D. H. VINTON,
6 1 8t Assistant Quartermaster General U.S.A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 18 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK, May 27, 1867.

In pursuance of orders of Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, I will sell at Public Auction, at Battery Barracks, on MONDAY, June 3, 1867, at 12 o'clock, about 5210 kegs HORSE SHOES, and 4114 kegs MULE SHOES, in lots of 100 to 1000 kegs each.
Terms of Sale—Cash, on rendition of accounts by auctioneer.
A deposit of ten per cent. will be required in all cases.
The goods to be removed immediately, and at the risk of the purchaser.
The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting all bids which are considered unfair or disadvantageous.
By order of
Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. A

MISERY!

Bedford Street and Its Environs.

A HOTBED OF POVERTY, CRIME, AND DISEASE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Within Five Squares of the State House in this city, there is a locality which, for the depth of its degradation and depravity, will compare almost unfavorably with the Five Points of New York and the Tiger Bay of London. The great and common centre of the neighborhood is known as Bedford street, but Baker, Spafford, and Hurst streets, Gilles' alley, and numerous other lanes and byways connected with them, are all on a par, as far as poverty, misery, and filth are concerned—all of them being in much the same condition, in a moral and sanitary way, as Bedford street itself. As the season is now well advanced, and the cholera will soon appear in our midst if it is to come at all this year, we determined upon a tour of inspection of this detestable locality, to ascertain what measures were being taken for staying the ravages of the pestilence. No one who has been able to overcome his scruples against uncleanness sufficiently to enable him to venture within these filthy precincts of late, will imagine that we could discover aught in the way of sanitary precautions against disease. It is this district of the city which furnishes the most numerous and hardened cases for our jails and Almshouse; and if every thing is suffered to progress in the good old way, it will be this same district which will furnish the most numerous and pitiable cases for our cholera hospitals.

Our first visit to Bedford street and its environs was by daylight, another being reserved for the night, in order that we might be able to witness the contrast presented.

The Population

is about equally divided between the whites and blacks, and it is the universal testimony of all who know anything about the locality, that what little respectability it enjoys is monopolized by the colored portion of its inhabitants. As a matter of course, they are all, black and white alike, addicted to the vices of drunkenness, idleness, profanity, thieving, quarrelling, and looseness of morality in general. But it is from the white element alone that the most desperate characters are, as a general rule, derived, the lawlessness of the blacks partaking of that petty character which distinguishes it all over the country. Aside from this, they are all about on an equality, the mooted question which now convulses the country being settled in this one locality by the democratic tendencies of poverty and vice. It is, indeed, very common to find a white family dwelling on the first floor of a wretched tenement, with a domestic circle of blacks just above them, and still another of the same sable hue in the cellar below. It cannot be stated as a positive fact that intermarriages take place between the two races, but they have no undue prejudices on account of color when it comes to a drinking or a fighting bout.

Bedford Street at Mid-Day.

It was 1 o'clock in the afternoon when we entered the purlieus of Bedford street. At that particular hour of the day a sober and industrious housewife is supposed to be occupied in the kitchen, getting the remnants of dinner and the dirty dishes out of sight. The dames of Bedford street, however, must be excepted from the general rule in this matter; for the whole street was lined with women of every imaginable hue, from the pale and sickly-looking white to the full-blooded and coal-black negro. All ages as well as all colors were represented, the children, indeed, outnumbering the adults, and making the daylight hideous with their howls. In this they were fairly rivalled by a pack of hungry hounds, and between the creatures of human and canine breed the uproar was almost head-splitting. The women were just as noisy as the children, but in a more systematic way. Instead of joining in a united effort to drown each other's voices, they were all proved capable of intelligible articulation, and directed their bluster and hubbub at some special object of admiration or spite.

It should not be imagined that the women and children were the only creatures visible, because we have not named the men in this connection. They were out in strong force, but their numbers were few when compared with the gentler sex. Every groggery and grocery, and every coal-bin and ash-cart had its quota of loungers, of all colors, and in all stages of somnolence.

Just as our ears were becoming somewhat accustomed to the din, our attention was called from it to

A Veritable Basket Feat,

which was quite as diverting as any of those performed by Japanese jugglers or French magicians. A young man of about twenty years, with an equal mixture of white and crimson in his complexion, and about as much of his nakedness visible as was invisible, was sauntering along St. Mary street, when he became excited by a corn basket which reposed upon the door step of a small shop. It took but a moment's time, and but a slight exertion of his lazy legs, to send the obnoxious article into the middle of the street. Then he paused to await developments. They soon appeared, in the shape of a buxom lady of color, who regarded the Menken style of dress with about as much favor as her white antagonist.

"What you do dat for, you good-for-nothin' ——?" was her friendly salutation.

To which the bummer youth replied, "I didn't do it, you lying old ——!"

As the damsel was not over seventeen, in point of years, we suppose the bummer intended to insinuate that she was "old" in the habit of lying, which was probably the truth of the matter.

We had no time for philosophizing on this point, however, as the bummer's stout denial soon brought matters to a crisis of words and to the point of blows. Each one measured the other, and appeared doubtful of the result of an appeal to fists; and so each vented his and her indignation upon the other in a volley of threats, oaths, and obscenity which our copper-faced types would blush to print. The matter was still in dispute as we passed along, when the uproar was drowned by the exclamations of

A Group of Children Studying a Rat.

The rat was dead, even to the point of stench, and some unfastidious and hungry cat had already disposed of its head and fore legs. The remnant of the beast lay just upon the curb-stone, and around it were grouped half a score of hilarious boys, ranging from four to eighteen years, and from jet black to dirty chip in color. They were engaged in contemplating the unclean carcase from all points of view, some of them throwing themselves flat in the gutter, that they might enjoy the rare privilege of observing how much space there was between the ribs and the ground. The investigation was immensely satisfactory, as was manifest from the tremendous uproar which resulted from it. It is needless to say that not one of these children had any covering upon his head, and but few of them the appendage of a seat to their pantaloons.

An Errand for a Child.

Just then our attention was again diverted. A middle-aged man, of Hibernian ancestry, appeared upon the scene with a push-cart, loaded down with tattered garments and rags. He paused in front of a frame shop, in front of which dangled an outlandish array of second-hand dresses. In the doorway stood a bronzed and healthy-looking Irish woman, evidently the domestic partner of the man with the push-cart. The woman let fall a familiar salutation, and then, summoning a little girl of about six years of age, commanded her, in a rough, harsh voice, to "go and fetch pappy a pint of ale." This little incident disclosed the secret spring of all the misery and vice of the wretched neighborhood.

Two Specimen "Bummers"

came under our observation in the course of our ramble. They were both white, but one was dressed with some approach to gentility, while the other was in rags. Our companion and *cicerone*, who was perfectly familiar with the locality, and had had his attention called to both of these young men in times past, stopped to accost them. He first addressed the individual in tatters, remarking to us, as he did so, "This is a genuine Bedford street bummer. Last fall I succeeded, by hard work, in keeping this boy from drinking for four whole months, but see what he has again come to!"

Now such a remark made in the very presence of any human creature who had a spark of manhood left in him, would assuredly have aroused either indignation or shame. In this case it did neither. The abject bummer did not even so much as turn his face away, but gazed at us listlessly, as though that slight effort was almost too much for his exhausted system.

Our friend then addressed several questions to the bummer, endeavoring, but in vain, to discover the nature of his recent operations and present mode of life. The only answers vouchsafed were in monosyllables, and extremely unsatisfactory and indefinite at that.

A short distance from the door-step on which the ragged specimen was reposing, we overtook his genteel counterpart. Our friend remarked, as we came up, that here was another genuine specimen of the humming tribe, but without any remonstrance from the subject of this unflattering observation at first. As he pressed his questions to the youth, however, the wrath of the latter was aroused at last. He was somewhat tinctured with the element of pride, and the presence of a third person, and a stranger, called it forth. He made a few mild expostulations to begin with, but when he found himself hard pressed with questions as to his manner of life, he gave vent to a volley of oaths. Whereupon our friend laid a hand gently upon his shoulder, and said:—

"Be careful, young man, how you use such language to me. Before you know it, I will have you back in Moyamensing, and will not be in a hurry to get you out again, as I did the last time."

We then passed along, our companion making the following explanation:—

"It may sound strange to some ears to hear a minister of the Gospel using such words as I did to him. But a long experience with cases of that character has convinced me that it is the only kind of Gospel which will affect many of them. Some people speak very ill of me on this account, but I have the good of these wretched people at heart, and manage them in the best way I can."

The assertion that our friend had, indeed, the good of these miserable creatures at heart, was amply verified during the course of our journey; and there was abundant proof on all sides that hundreds of them appreciate it thoroughly.

Having given some idea of the aspect of the denizens of Bedford street by daylight, we will proceed to notice their abodes.

"Dougherty's Court"

is the title of an alley running south from Bedford street to Shippen, midway between Seventh and Eighth streets. The Bedford street entrance is quite narrow, but when we had passed by the houses which bounded it on either side, we found ourselves in an open quadrangle, surrounded by huts and covered with drying garments. About a dozen young girls were lounging around in all attitudes, not one of them at work. The two colors were about equally represented, as usual, and their ages ranged from six to sixteen. Their garments were tattered and slovenly, their hair unkempt, their whole deportment vagabondish in the extreme.

The buildings on the south side of the court were particularly noticeable. There were five of them of brick, one story in height, and covered with loose boards by way of a roof. Each of these rents for $50 per year, or $250 in all, and the entire lot do not cover the space taken up by a substantial house and yard that should rent for no larger a sum. The interiors are separated by mere board partitions, each domicile being about ten feet square. The floors are rotten, the roof leaks, the windows are broken, the doors can scarcely be closed. And yet in each one of these miserable apartments resides a large family, cooking, eating, sleeping, and performing all other domestic concerns, in full presence of each other. The place had such a filthy look that our companion suspected that there might be fever lurking in it. He put the question to one of the girls, and received for an answer—"No fever, but *plenty* of rum!"

Passing out of Dougherty's court into Bedford street, our attention was attracted by a small piece of paper pinned upon a window-sill, and containing, in a scrawling hand, the words:—

"A Cellar to Rent."

The house which bore this sign was numbered "70," according to some obsolete system of enumeration. It is located on the south side of the street, between Sixth and Seventh. At the open window sat a shoemaker, hard at work—a rare sight, indeed, in this locality. We inquired the name of the landlord, but this piece of information he withheld, graciously informing us, however, that he rented the whole building, and sublet what he did not need himself. Down into the cellar we went, and found its dimensions to be about ten feet by twelve. There was no light, save what came from the door-way in the sidewalk, and a sickening odor pervaded the place. Near the entrance there was a raised platform. Imagining this to be intended for a bedstead, we inquired if such were not the case of a slovenly girl who stood at our elbow. But we were disabused of this impression by being informed that it was "the dresser."

This cellar was the only one unoccupied which we noticed in our stroll. In almost all the others, we were informed that families were living, most of them paying for this privilege as much as one dollar a week! In several cellars we could see men and women and children lounging about, at perfect ease. All these abodes are as damp as they are restricted in limits, and in some we noticed the water oozing through the flooring. Is it a marvel that the cholera and fever delight to lurk in such human habitations? And what have our health authorities done to remedy this glaring evil?

"The Continental" and "The Girard."

At the side of No. 628 Bedford street, we entered a narrow passage-way, at the end of which we came upon a small open place, and had a full view of "The Continental" and "The Girard." These, be it understood, are structures adapted to the same use as the famous hotels whose names they bear. "The Continental" is situated to the left of the entrance, is constructed of battered boards, and has a length of six feet and a depth of five feet. There were no means of lighting or ventilation, save the door, which was left a-jar and held to that position by a rope. On glancing at the interior, we saw upon the floor two miserable creatures, a man and a woman, both black, who were partaking of their mid-day meal. They rent "The Continental" of the proprietor for sixty cents per week, and pack it full every night, at ten cents a head.

Just beyond "The Continental" is situated "The Girard," a more imposing building, for its dimensions are fully six feet by eight, and you can enter it without stooping. In all other respects it was much the same. In this establishment we found a venerable and sensible old colored man domiciled, at a weekly rent of ninety cents. The rear of his abode was lined with an assortment of old and ragged clothes, and the floor was covered with rags. In the midst of these sat the host, scissors in hand, and busily employed. He arose as we paused at the door, and in answer to an inquiry as to why he lived in such a place, he replied:—

"I have to live here. I have a sick woman back here, or I would go to the country. I am a shoemaker by trade, but can get no journey work. If I had the money to buy tools, I know where I could get some job work. As I've got nothin' else to do, I'm cuttin' up some carpet rags."

He then summoned from her retreat in the darkness the "sick woman," who, on appearing in the full light of day, presented a ghastly and shattered spectacle, and poured forth her grievances in a scarcely audible voice. As we were conversing with the couple, a villainous dog, which was chained near the door, set up a howl and made a rush at us. The host of "The Girard" was prompt to quell his combativeness, which he did effectually, by battering him over the head with a club, and to prevent any further outbreak, placed a heavy foot upon his head.

"Why do you keep that dog?" we inquired.

"Don't he eat a great deal?"

"He don't eat much, because he don't get much," was the answer. "When we have any scraps to spare, he gets 'em; but when we don't, he goes without. I want to take him into the country with me when I go."

"Les Miserables."

At another house in the same square we stopped to put a few questions to a rather tidy Irishwoman. She had been living there only two days, and said that during that time she had seen more trouble than in the rest of the twenty years which she had passed in Philadelphia. But she had to leave the house she was living in, and found it very difficult to find another, especially as she had a large family. This woman called the attention of our companion to another woman who was then staying with her, but who was anxious to get something to do, that she might leave the place. A ticket to the "Rosine Asylum" was offered her, but this she stoutly refused to accept, maintaining that she wished to earn some money for herself and child.

At No. 629 Bedford street we entered a rickety frame house, two stories in height, with a single room on each floor. The lower apartment was filled with lewd white women, whose language was too vulgar to appear in print. The yard attached to this establishment rivalled the interior in the matter of filth, the stench arising from it being almost intolerable. Yet this wretched abode rents for $104 per year!

In the rear of No. 626 Bedford street we came upon the filthiest scene that we encountered. The back-houses had been overrun, and the stench resulting from this was positively sickening. Our companion informed us that he had notified the Board of Health of the condition of this place some time ago, but no attention whatever had been paid to his complaint. Will our Health authorities persist in such shameful neglect? The answer to this question is of vital importance to all the people of the city.

As we were making our way to the street, we encountered a brazen-faced and slovenly woman who carried a bottle of rum in her hand. Her whole appearance was abject and dissipated in the extreme. A few questions revealed the fact that she was only twenty-three, although her age appeared to be double that, at the least. She said that she was tired of such a life, but had got into the habit of drinking, and found it difficult to break it off. She assured us, however, that she intended to do so at a very early period.

While we were conversing with her, a respectable-looking old lady appeared upon the scene, and informed us that the woman was lost beyond saving. But for her part, she said that she "had never touched a drop of liquor since God formed her. Her husband was a drunkard and gave her no peace, so that she had seen too much of it."

But we cannot linger in these filthy places, and will notice but two others. The cholera last summer made its first appearance in a court in the rear of No. 642 Shippen street, which we entered. Our companion informed us that it was much cleaner now than then, but there is still great room for improvement in this respect. The only case of sickness which we found there was that of a little mulatto boy, who was just recovering from an attack of the measles.

"A Horse! A Horse!"

At No. 715 South Seventh street there is a large sign-board over an open gateway, bearing the following inscription:—

ADAM W. LOUTH,
Manufacturer of Bone Dust
and other Fertilizers.
Orders received for the Removal of Dead Horses.

Adjoining this is a colored Presbyterian Church, and we were assured that the members of the congregation were so annoyed by the filth of this concern, that they had endeavored to sell their church, but in vain. No other congregation appears to envy the site.

To this establishment a great number of dead horses are taken, at all seasons of the year, and some of them are suffered to remain there several days before the horse-butcher attacks the odorous carcasses. The place of dissection is situated some distance from the street, and is accessible also by means of a court running north from Bedford street. On this court there is a row of miserable hovels, two stories in height, packed with people from cellar to top. The cellars take lodgers for twelve cents a night—the first and second floors rent at twenty cents per week. In one of the second-story rooms we found a man at the point of death with fever, while the people living below did not know that there was any sickness in the place.

At the end of the row of tenements is the horse-pen of Adam W. Louth. It was empty at the time of our visit, but the beams above presented an array of cast-off horse collars, which were there hung up as trophies and souvenirs.

We think this is sufficient to give the public an idea of the character of this section of our city, as it appears by the light of day. In conclusion, we desire to say

A Few Words to the Board of Health.

In such places as we have attempted to describe, there is a population by night of about *one thousand persons to the single square*, fully three times as many as are to be found, on the average, in quarters where the houses are two or three times as large. This alone would be sufficient to breed disease and crime, and when we take into consideration the filth of the streets and the tenements themselves, it is a marvel that every foul disease to which the human race is subject does not make greater ravages than has proved to be the case. If the Board of Health will take the trouble to inspect the locality, they will find that our picture of its wretchedness and filth falls far short of the truth. We would also call their especial attention to the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth and Lombard and South streets, a detailed notice of which is prevented by the want of time and space. In this block will be found a number of side streets and small courts, the principal ones being Hurst and Lisbon streets, and Gilles' alley. These and all the other thoroughfares in the neighborhood are in a vile condition.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Eighth Anniversary of the Sabbath Schools connected with this Church will be held in the Church corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets, on Sunday, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. JOHN E. COORMAN, of Poughkeepsie; THOMAS PERRINS, Esq., and D. W. G. MOORE, Esq. No effort has been spared to make this an occasion of extraordinary interest. All interested in Sabbath Schools invited. 5 31 2t

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., Pastor elect, will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. The installation of Rev. Dr. Willitts will take place at 8 P. M., in which service Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., Rev. T. M. Cunningham, Rev. Robert W. Henry, D. D., and Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., will participate. *

"THE FAIR WARNING."—THE last of the Course of Monthly Sermons before the YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION OF THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, will be delivered at the Church, CHESNUT Street, west of EIGHTEENTH, by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ, To-morrow evening, at quarter to 8 o'clock. Subject: —"The Fair Warning." All are invited. *

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. NEILL, 10½ A. M.; Rev. J. E. MEREDITH, 8 P. M. Seats all free. Come and welcome. Subject for the morning:—"The proper observance of the Sabbath." *

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth.—Sermon to-morrow by Pastor, Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD, D. D., Morning, at 10½ o'clock. Subject:—"Conditions of Church prosperity." Evening, at 8 o'clock:—"Fruit-bearing." *

REV. ALFRED TAYLOR, REV. A. A. WILLITTS (Pastor), and others, will address the Edwards Sabbath School of the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at SIXTEENTH and PEARL Streets, To-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M. Parents and friends of the Mission are invited. *

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. W. corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Services may be expected on Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. DANIEL MARCH, D. D., will preach in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. *

"BEHOLD THE FOWLS OF THE Air." By special request the Sermon on this subject will be repeated To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 8 o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All seats free, and the public cordially invited. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. GEORGE STUART CHAMBERS. Strangers cordially invited. *

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. CHAUNCEY SMITH, of New York State. *

ADVENT CHURCH, YORK Avenue, above Buttenwood street.—By special request the Rector will repeat the Sermon delivered last Sunday evening, on To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. J. S. JONES at 8 P. M. *

REV. P. S. HENSON WILL PREACH in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above JEFFERSON, To-morrow afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited. *

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by Rev. A. C. JUNKIN, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. *

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty or one hundred acres Bristol pike, above the seven-mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion House, Coach Shop, and Dwellings to let. Apply to R. WHITAKER, 6 1 2t* No. 616 LOCUST Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 50 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 1f

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 140 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

GRAND HORTICULTURAL
BAZAAR, DISPLAY and FAIR,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Broad Street, Next the Academy of Music,
FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, FLOWERS, FRUIT, ETC., NOW OPEN.

Season Tickets, $1. Single Tickets, 50 cents.
Children's Tickets, 25 cents.

Members of the Horticultural Society will receive their tickets on application to the Secretary, at the Hall. 5 28 tf

A MASS CONVENTION OF ALL WHO believe that generous sentiment and sound policy demand that justice should be done to the black man, North as well as South, will meet at TEMPERANCE HALL, TRENTON, N. J., At the hour of 12 o'clock, Noon, Of TUESDAY NEXT, June 4,
Speeches are expected from
Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts,
FRED. DOUGLASS, Esq.,
Hon. T. D. THACHER,
JOHN Y. FOSTER, Esq.,
CHARLES W. JAY, Esq.,
ISAIAH WARE, Esq.,
Major G. B. HALSTEAD.
Citizens, white and black, from the First Congressional District, who wish to attend, will meet at the Hall of the Union League, FOURTH and FEDERAL Streets Camden, at 9 A. M. TUESDAY NEXT.
By order of Committee. 6 1 2t

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF Directors of the CHESNUT HILL IRON ORE COMPANY will be held at No. 327 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 12th June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
5 31 12t P. R. PYNE, Secretary

OF THE MULTITUDES WHOSE avocations restrict them to a sitting posture, more than two-thirds suffer from Constipation Do they not know that an occasional resort to TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT would prevent all their misery? Its regulating properties are unparalleled. [5 29 tuths8t4p
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Abscesses of many years standing, have yielded under a short course of these antiseptic and detergent medicines. The Ointment cleanses the sore of all irritating purulent matter, and imbues the fibres and tissues with new life and vigor, while the Pills, purifying the blood, neutralize the noxious humors and expel them from the system. In skin diseases of whatever character, tumors, old sores, ulcerated legs, etc., the action of these remedies is safe and certain.
Sold by all Druggists. 6 1 sm fs4t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, 4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28 3m UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes

In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
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SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuth1 4p

TO RENT.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE COTTAGE, with Coach House and Stable. Situation high and healthy, with plenty of shade. Only fifteen minutes ride by steam twelve times daily. Apply at No. 425 CHESNUT Street. 5 27 6t*

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 609 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

TO LET—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage to let. 11 rooms. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 31 tf

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cents. Each way, 25 cents.
5 25 3m

DOWN RIVER—MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 9 o'clock, from Second Pier above ARCH Street, Steamer SWAN, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, and Bombay Hook.
Wednesdays and Saturdays the SWAN may be Chartered for EXCURSIONS. 5 29 12t*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

910 MEAD & CO., 910
FORMERLY AT THE
CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.
ARE NOW AT
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

We have just finished in a very superior manner over Two Hundred (200) New Designs of ICE PITCHERS, which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices:—

ICE PITCHERS, engraved	$6 00
" "	9 50
" engraved and chased	10 00
" " "	11 50
" very rich, and chased	12 00
" very rich, and medallion	13 00
" very rich, superior chasing	14 00
" " "	15 00
" entirely new, and elegant	17 50

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
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ICE PITCHERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ICE PITCHERS,
NOW OPENING AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
4 2 8m w2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

1028 CHESNUT.
I. J. TAYLOR,
JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising
FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,
And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
1028. [3 26 tuths3m8p

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

TO THE LADIES!

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES AND DRESSMAKERS is invited to a new and valuable
DIAGRAM,
Warranted to be perfect and to give satisfaction in every instance, for Cutting Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Basques, etc.
MRS. GOBLE
Will remain for a short time at the residence of Mr. WINKWORTH,
NO. 1237 MARKET STREET,
To teach the use of the Diagram and give General Instructions in Dress Making in all its branches. The Diagram is readily understood, and has been thoroughly tested by Dress Makers, and pronounced Simple and Perfect. Valuable instructions accompany each Diagram. Mrs. GOBLE will also Cut and Fit Dresses and Basques—a business in which she acknowledges no superior—and if a miss-fit is made the owner will receive the price of her cloth. Please call and examine the Diagram and test it in every possible manner.
DIAGRAM, WITH FULL INSTRUCTIONS, FIVE DOLLARS.
A lady can learn in one hour to fit herself or another without difficulty. This is no humbug. If any lady is dissatisfied with her diagram her money will be returned.
Competent Ladies desired as Agents for surrounding Towns.
Patterns cut to order.
Mrs. GOBLE will also instruct pupils in the execution of a new and beautiful style of
RAISED WORSTED WORK,
by which Birds, Fruit, Flowers, etc., are made to represent nature more perfectly than in any other way.
Also, suitable for Fancy Pictures, and other designs, to ornament Chairs, Ottomans, Slippers etc.
I shall remain but a short time. Ladies not having called, had better do so at once. [5 10 1s, 25 J1

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [3 19 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCE RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
4 am w 1 rp Philadelphia.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work; Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.
Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA AND THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, receipt of money.

L. Q. C WISHART, M. D.
Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the ju